

CLAIM FOR TOWER  
RENT IS REJECTED

Board of Public Works Refused to Pay Bill for Clock Privilege on Majestic Theater.

## CONCRETE CONTRACT AWARDED

Test of Bloomfield Brick Laid in Front of the German Lutheran Church Is Ordered.

The old controversy regarding the legal status of the clock on the tower of the Majestic Theatre was taken up again at the meeting of the board of public works last night, the question having been brought to life by a claim of the Opera House Company for \$75 for tower rent. The bill was presented at a recent meeting of the council, but was referred to the public works board for investigation.

The origin of the controversy dates back about two years ago when the council passed an ordinance requiring all moving picture theaters to pay an annual license of \$25. Before that time the House had been exempted from such a license, as only Opera troupes appeared at the theater and the former councils did not require a license because of the clock on the tower. When the house was leased for moving pictures, however, it was decided to charge the customary license fee that all electric theaters might come within the ordinance. It was then that the question first arose, the stockholders contending that no license fee should be charged as the company did not charge the city for tower rent. Some of the councilmen were of the opinion that the city had the right to keep the clock on the tower and that the company could not charge a rental.

At the meeting last night some of the old city records were searched and one communication from the opera house company was read which stated that the clock was regarded the property of the city so long as it would keep it wound and in repair. At the same meeting arrangements were made to employ a local jeweler to do this and since that time kept the clock in running condition. City Attorney E. P. Elsner said that if no previous agreement had been made the clock and the tower became a part of the building and therefore the property of the company and the city had no implied right to go through the house in order to wind the clock. However, since the communication stated that the company considered the clock the property of the city so long as it kept it in repair, and as the city had fulfilled its part of the contract he was of the opinion that the company could not rescind its agreement.

After some debate among the members of the board it was finally voted to reject the claim. Mr. Misch moved that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Opera House officers and come to an agreement for all future time. His motion was carried and Chairman Davison appointed Misch, Taskey and W. R. Day as members of the committee.

The bid of Harry Marberry for concrete work was accepted. The council decided some time ago to award

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3.)

"SAFETY FIRST"  
MEETING HELD

Only Small Number Attend Public Session of the Committee Held at Washington.

## EMPLOYEE GIVES HIS VIEWS

Commends Seymour Merchants For Interest They Show in The Railroad Man and His Work.

The communication which is published below was written by a local employee of the B. & O. S-W. and shows the friendly feeling which exists between the B. & O. S-W. railroad employees and the Seymour merchants. The writer takes occasion to report the "safety meeting" held at Washington and compares the attendance of business men in that city with the number who attended a similar meeting held here about a year ago.

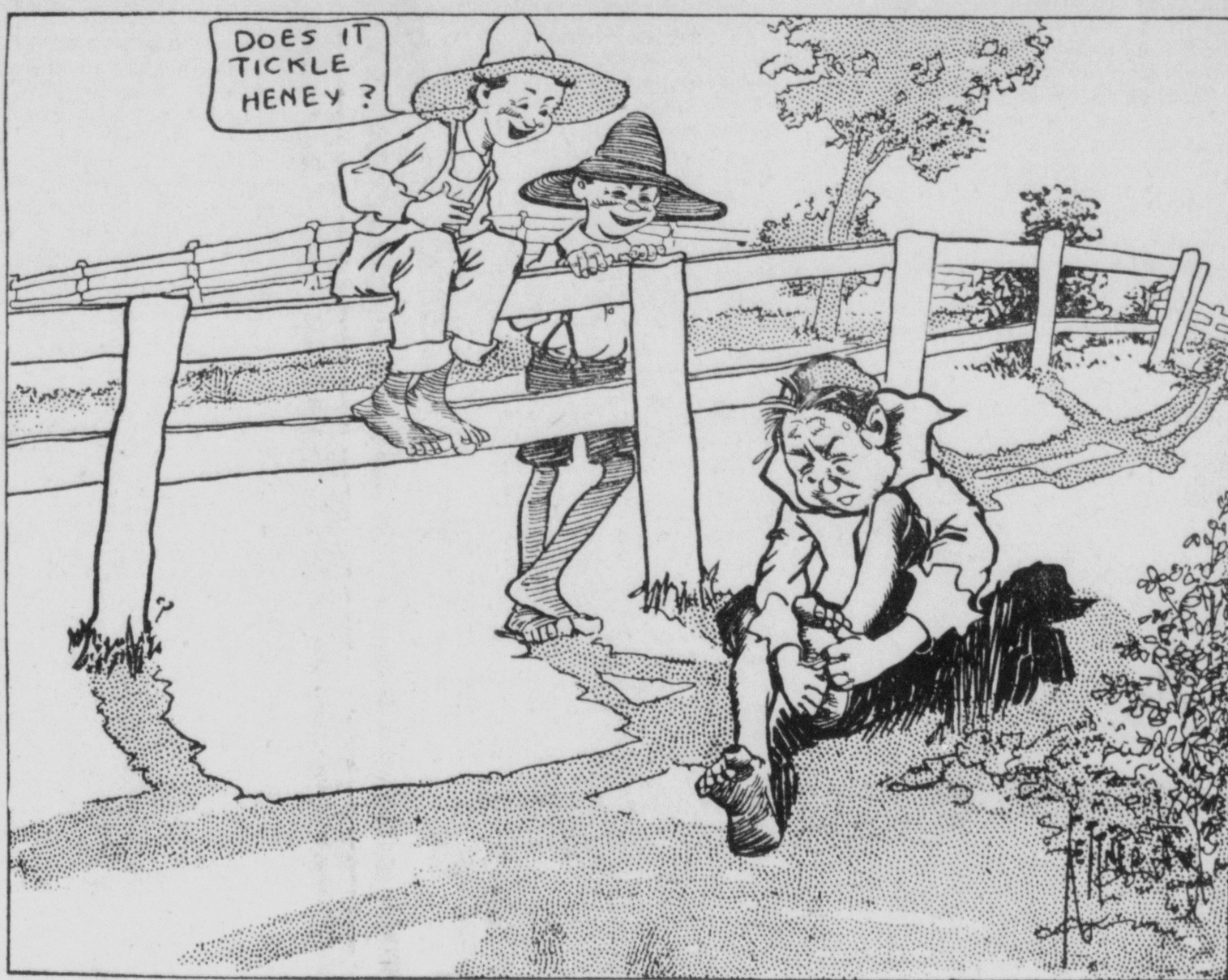
The letter to the Republican is as follows:

A Safety Committee Meeting was held last night in the People's opera house at Washington, by the General Safety Committee from Baltimore. All officials and employees of the Indiana division who could, attended this meeting, although the employees and citizens of that place did not turn out as they should, those who did showed an interest in this "Great Humane Movement." A similar meeting was held in this city last spring and you will remember that there was a full house and standing room was at a premium, which was conclusive evidence that the business people of Seymour have a kindly interest in the railroad people's personal as well as financial welfare. We feel that the citizens are interested in us and in return, we are interested in them which is the proper spirit and should be the cardinal principle of all progressive citizens of a prosperous city.

I venture to say had the word been passed around that the views to be shown last night were views of a new tract or plot of ground donated by the people of Vinc to the Railroad Company for shops and yards at that place that the opera house would not have held one-half the people who would have been clamoring for admission, for they would have realized that their financial interests were involved which is another proof that the business men of that city are only interested in the railroad man in a financial way. With the shops there employing some five or six hundred men, a terminal for the Illinois Division, the revenue which comes to that city each month is surely enough to justify the people, especially the business people to be vitally interested in the railroad man and his work. What is to the interest of the railroad man should be of interest to every citizen, especially where the future prosperity of the city depends upon the success of the railroad man. Again a compliment to the merchants and citizens of Seymour. We know that you are interested in us and we are interested in you and your prosperity, and we all feel that any encouragement or assistance that can be given us by the people of this city will be cheerfully given. A word to the railroad man. When "pay day" comes, pay the man who has been kind in giving you a credit

and who takes such an interest in your personal safety, and turns out en-mass to encourage you in pushing this great "Safety" movement to the front. A movement which if vigorously pushed will reduce the casualties on railroads to minimum, and the traveling public will feel that they are in care of good reliable "Safe" employees whose every move and thought are for the "Safety" and care of the traveling public. O. E. H.

## COUNTRY COUSIN



(Copyright.)

"Netties."

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SEYMOUR LADY INJURED  
IN FALL AT NEW ALBANY

Mrs. Andrew Smith Painfully Hurt While Leaving Church Building in That City.

Andrew Smith received a message last night that his wife had been quite seriously injured in an accident at New Albany Sunday evening. Mrs. Smith and her niece, Mrs. Emma Davis of Columbus, went to New Albany several days ago to visit the former's nephew, Clyde Brown. Sunday evening they attended church at that place and in leaving the building, Mrs. Smith slipped upon the stone steps and in the fall dislocated her hip. She was carried home and has been suffering considerably from her injuries.

Mrs. Davis returned home Monday evening and gave the family the particulars of the accident. Mrs. Smith is sixty-two years of age and because of her advanced years her injuries are regarded as serious. It was expected that she would be brought here this morning, but a message was later received that she would come on an afternoon train. Her husband and daughter, Miss Effie Smith, went to New Albany last night to accompany Mrs. Smith home.

## Pie Social.

A pie social will be held at the Consolidated School, Thursday, August 8, at 7:30 o'clock. The proceeds will be used for the poultry show. a7d&w

Seymour Business College Phone 403

ROOSEVELT SPOKE  
AT CONVENTION

Colonel's Address Was the Principal Feature of the Program for The Day.

## BEVERIDGE IS CHAIRMAN

Rules Committee Adopts Change in Basis of Representation for Future Conventions.

(Special to the Republican.)

Chicago, Aug. 6.—The second day of the Progressive National Convention convened at the Coliseum shortly after twelve o'clock today. The address of Theodore Roosevelt was the principal number on the program. The Colonel was escorted from his hotel to the Coliseum by the members of the special committee appointed yesterday.

The vice-presidential situation loomed large in today's developments. The real candidates are Governor Johnson, of California; Judge Ben B. Lindsey, of Colorado; and John M. Parker, Democrat, of New Orleans. In addition there are several compromise candidates who have rods up and are hoping that the lightning will strike them.

The Resolution Committee worked on the platform until a late hour last night and it was expected that a committee of seven delegates would be appointed to confer with Roosevelt about the platform today.

The rules committee of the convention adopted the suggestion of Roosevelt, that the basis of representation in future progressive conventions be changed. Instead of one delegate for

each congressman and senator, as in this convention, or two delegates for each congressman and senator, as in the conventions of the old parties, the new rules provide that one delegate be named for each congressman and senator and that, in addition, one delegate be chosen for each ten thousand votes cast for the progressive party in the last previous election.

The resolutions committee worked on the platform until a late hour last night, hearing suggestions on all varieties of planks and discussing the platform in an executive session, which was said at times to have been marked by a number of lively incidents.

It was decided this afternoon that the permanent organization committee would make its report after Roosevelt completed his address. Mr. Beveridge, of Indianapolis requested the committee to invite Roosevelt to speak and he began his address at 1:40 o'clock amid the wild enthusiasm of the delegates and his admirers.

BRUCE TROWBRIDGE IS  
BOUND OVER TO COURT

Unable to Give Bond for \$500 and is Held at County Jail, Until Trial.

The hearing of Bruce Trowbridge was held at Brownstown this morning before Justice of Peace Thompson and he was bound over to circuit court. He was held upon the charge of larceny for stealing a horse and wagon and some other property at Brownstown recently.

The Justice fixed his bond at \$500, but as he was unable to give bond he was taken to the county jail where he will be held until court convenes.

## Standard Bearers.

The Standard Bearers of the First M. E. church will meet this evening at 7:30 with Misses Katherine and Hazel Clark. Everybody invited.

Republican Want Ads. Pav.

YOUR CHOICE  
\$1.98

75 PAIRS OF MEN'S LOW SHOES.  
FORMERLY SOLD FOR \$2.50 TO \$3.50

We haven't all sizes in all these shoes, but we have all sizes in some of them. The fact that sizes are broken accounts for the price. Styles are mainly good—the few that are off were formerly the highest priced. These would make comfortable, durable work shoes at a price you generally pay for the cheapest, giving you the service you get out of an ordinary \$2.00 shoe.

ROSS-SHOES  
Gold Mine is Opposite Us.

DURBIN  
NAMEDFOUR CANDIDATES  
ARE IN THE RACE

Republican State Convention is Called to Order at Indianapolis This Morning.

## OPTION PLANK IS ADOPTED

Names of Cheney, Durbin, Carlisle and Shank Are Presented For Nomination For Governor.

BULLETIN—3:45 P. M.

W. T. Durbin was nominated for governor by acclamation this afternoon. Before the result of the ballot was announced, the other candidates withdrew, and Durbin was given the unanimous vote.

(Special to the Republican.)

Indianapolis, August 6.—The manifestation of patriotism, enthusiasm and loyalty to the Republican party marked the opening of the Republican state convention at Tomlinson Hall this morning. The auditorium was profusely decorated with flags and national colors and the patriotic music by the band brought cheer after cheer from the delegates and spectators who crowded every corner of the hall. Standing room was at a premium soon after the convention opened.

Fred A. Sims, Republican state chairman, called the convention to order, and the prayer was delivered by the Rev. W. D. Parr, of Kokomo. The call for the convention was read by Ed. T. Staley, secretary of the state committee. The call contained the last of state officers for which nominations were to be made.

James E. Watson was introduced and he delivered a ringing Republican speech. He spoke for two hours and was frequently interrupted by the wild applause of the delegates and spectators Mr. Watson closed his speech at 1:17.

The resolution committee stood eight to five in favor of the local option plank and the majority report was adopted by the convention by a vote of 1004½ to 429½.

Upon the call for nominations for Governor, the names of John C. Cheney, of Sullivan, Lew Shank, of Indianapolis, W. T. Durbin of Anderson and Charles A. Carlisle, of South Bend were presented. The convention then began voting upon the candidates.

## Notice to Shippers.

Alexander Shane, general manager of the I. C. & S. has given notice that the company will not receive fruit or melons for the special freight runs later than 9 p. m. The shipments have been so heavy this season that when shippers fail to have the fruit at the stations on time the company can not make schedule time as it makes every effort to do.

Ship Your Goods by  
Interurban  
Freight or Express.  
It's Quick and Sure  
I. & L. Traction Co.

NICKEL  
3—GOOD BIG REELS—3  
"THE GREED OF GOLD"  
(Pathe Western)  
"THE PRICE OF ART" Selig Dram  
"THE NEW PHYSICIAN"  
(Lubin Drama)

First show starts at 7:15 p. m.  
3 good pictures tonight.  
Our pictures are always the latest and best.

WATCH  
FOR OUR  
BIG SALE  
—ON—  
Rexall Toilet  
Articles

For One Week Only, Beginning  
MONDAY, AUG. 12.

Andrews Drug Co.  
Registered Pharmacists. Phone 633.

Peaches!!!  
Are you ready to can, the price is right.  
\$1.75  
Per Bushel  
Basket

fancy, free stone, large in size.  
All kinds of Jars, Lids, Rubbers, Par  
Wax and Fillers at the lowest price.

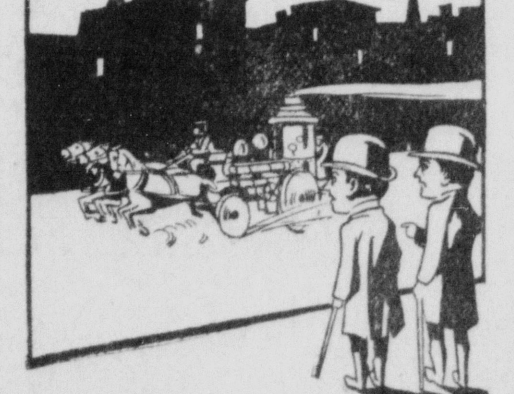
HOADLEY'S

DREAMLAND  
No. 1 "The Light That Failed" (Vitagraph Drama)  
No. 2 "The Katzenjammer Kids" "Sheep Shearing in New Mexico" (Selig Educational-Comedy)  
No. 3 "The School Teacher and the Waif" (Biograph)

MAJESTIC  
PROF. M. C. BOYNTON  
presents his  
CANINE CIRCUS—A Bunch of Hits

A "HIS MESSAGE" (Bison 101)  
B "THE DIVIDING LINE" (Imp.)  
C "OUT OF THE DARK" (Than.)  
Prices, Lower Floor 10c. Balcony 5c.

\$5 in gold given away next Friday.  
Matinee Saturday at 2:30 p. m.



You can rest assured that your property is insured in GOOD COMPANIES every time you hear the fire alarm, if WE place the insurance.

The insurance policy is just as good as the company behind it, no more, no less—if the company is strong and properly managed, you'll enjoy prompt settlement of your losses—otherwise, in all probability, not.

Our companies will stand investigation on any of these features.  
FRED EVERBACK AGENCY CO.  
Office over Loertz Drug Store.



# WATSON'S PLEA FOR OLD PARTY

Keynote of the Republican Campaign in Indiana.

## HISTORIC CLAIM FOR FAVOR

Accepting the Gavel as Temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention, Former Congressman James E. Watson Made a Stirring Speech Based Upon the Present Issues in State and Nation.

Indianapolis, Aug. 6.—Former Congressman James E. Watson, temporary chairman of the Republican state convention today addressed the delegates, in part, as follows:

This is a government by and through political parties, and while its present form is maintained, it cannot be governed in any other way; for in this manner alone can the people retain their right of franchise, and by this method only can the majority express itself as to the policy of government it desires. Even those who clamorously deny political parties, themselves at once organize a party in order to bring together those of like mind into a coherent body, that they may give a more potent voice to their ideas and a more efficient expression to their thoughts.

A political party is a voluntary organization of individuals who believe in the same fundamental principles of government, and who, in order to give those principles the energizing vitality of law, agree to support certain well-defined policies of administration, temporarily subordinating their individual opinions and postponing minor matters of difference in order that they may act in unison upon the great principles whereon they agree. The ability to thus organize determines largely the party's fitness to govern, for, unless its members can thus agree, can this act, party organization is but meaningless form, party responsibility disappears and party action becomes impossible.

Without organized parties, having these qualities of coherence and loyalty, free popular government becomes a confused and continual conflict between a vast multitude of individual opinions, individual interests, individual attractions and repulsions, from which effective government can emerge only by answering the universal law of organization and again forming parties.

### Unwavering Faith in Party.

For fifty years the Republican party has repeatedly gone to the country upon the claim that its votaries possessed the power to organize about fixed principles of government and along well established lines of conduct, that it had the capacity to enact and execute just laws for the good of the country and the betterment of its people, and that it had the ability to formulate correct policies and the moral courage to enforce them. If, because of a shifting of policies, or an abandonment of principles, or a weakening of moral fibre, or the selfish ambition of men, our party has lost its power of organization, its coherent force, which is its very life, and is divided into factions and jarring and jealous interests disputing and wrangling over the distribution of official patronage, then we are no longer fit to govern and should be hurled from power.

Gentlemen, your presence here today, assembled as you are, for the purpose of adopting a platform and nominating a ticket, attests that you are still possessed of an unwavering faith in the Republican party, in the vitality of its principles, in the wisdom of its policies, in the patriotism of its leaders, in the inspiration of its past, in the strength of its present and that you are buoyant with the hope of its future. And is not your faith justly grounded?

What reason is there why power should be wrested from the hands of the Republican party? What has it done to deserve the censure of the major portion of our citizenship? What has it not done, that it should have done, to add to the morality, and intelligence, the wealth of the happiness of the people of our land? Given power two and fifty years ago, a power it has relinquished but twice in that long stretch of time, what trust has it ever betrayed, what mission has it not fulfilled, when has it ever proven false to the highest interests or the dearest concerns of the people of this land?

And, on the other hand, what has the Democratic party ever done to warrant the people in intrusting the machinery of government in its hands? For what great act, either legislative or executive, is it responsible since the birth of the Republican party? What policy has it ever espoused that has led to the present condition of the land?

My contention is, that a party, like an individual, has a character, clear and well-defined. The character of the Republican party has been formed in the four and forty years of its power. It is made up of traditions and sentiments that reach back to slavery days; of the stress and burden of historic struggles and sacrifices; of the ineffaceable impress of great leaders; of the invariable application of fixed principles to government; of

the very ingrained habit of thinking and acting along well established lines—always endeavoring to realize in our national life the highest ideals of history—the dreams of those whose leadership has made us what we are.

Other parties have moral men and patriotic men within their folds, but we believe that, because of the influences that gave it birth and have since maintained its life; by the very force of the principles it has striven to vindicate; by the impelling power of the ideals it has ever held before the nation, the Republican party has formed a character which is the surest guaranty of its loyalty to principle and its continued belief in the loftiest ideals of our national life. From what this party has been, we can surely determine what it will be, ay, what it must be. For it cannot escape from its tendencies. It must be true to its ideals. It must prove steadfast to its principles.

On the other hand, the Democratic party, by sheer force of circumstances, has acquired, and now has, the fixed habit of objecting to the existing order of things. It has always represented policies contrary to those of the Republican party. That party has been almost universally successful in national elections and hence its policies have been in force throughout practically all of its party life. Inasmuch as the Republican party has nearly always been in power since it was formed; inasmuch as its policies have been those of the government for forty-eight years out of the last fifty; inasmuch as the Democratic party has always been opposed to those policies and advocated other ideas of government—there has been no other course for it to pursue but to object to the things in which it did not believe, and it has therefore acquired the fixed and unalterable habit of opposition, of finding fault, of pointing out weaknesses, of portraying the evils that afflict us, of holding up the failure of our party to cure all the ills that affect the body politic, of "viewing with alarm," of prophesying disaster unless we change our national policies, of being forever against the administration of affairs by the general government.

That is its habit, its character, and from it, it cannot escape. In its capacity of national critic, it has its usefulness, but when given power, when required to act affirmatively, when pressed to frame legislation to meet the evils it decries; then it shows its utter helplessness and demonstrates its entire inability to build up, to construct. That is the peculiar province of the Republican party. For while it has not at all times met the highest expectations of all its adherents, while it has not yet by any means solved all the problems that confront and perplex the people, yet it is evident from the inherent character of these two parties, that these problems must be solved, if solved at all, by the elements that compose the Republican party and by the fearless application of its national ideals of government.

### Result of Republican Rule.

I believe that certain things have occurred within the last fifty years, as the direct result of Republican rule, and that without those things this country would not be what it is today, the wonder and the admiration of the world. I believe that those things that are largely responsible for the existing situation are policies of government, and that out of their operation has come the power that we have at home and the prestige we enjoy abroad. What are they?

In the first place, free labor is one of these policies. This country could not be today what it is if slavery had not been destroyed. (Say nothing of the presence of a giant evil in the land; say nothing of the withering effects of such a system of immorality; give heed only to financial questions and commercial considerations, and even then the present condition of the country could not have resulted had not slavery been destroyed, and the slave been freed.) The Republican party did that and without it we would not, we could not, be the people that we are.

In the second place, the nation would not have attained the lofty position that it today occupies among the nations of the world had not the question of national sovereignty been properly settled. Our political opponents at one time believed that the state was greater than the nation. The Republican party settled that question and thus made possible the present greatness of our land.

In the next place, and as a phase of the application of its commercial ideal to government, the Republican party has always believed in and has ever endeavored to maintain a currency that is safe and a dollar that is sound, and it has been opposed at every step taken in this direction by an organized and forceful Democracy. It was morally and commercially right to pay all the debt occasioned by the war, and yet the Democratic party proposed repudiation. It was morally and commercially right to resume specie payments, to place beneath the dollar of paper a dollar of gold on which it should be based and in which it should be redeemed, but a hostile party opposed resumption. It was morally and commercially right to maintain the gold standard, and yet a hostile party struggled fiercely to prevent it. Does any one imagine that this country would be what it is today, that it would be as prosperous at home or as honored abroad, had the result been different in any of these conflicts?

I confidentially assert that this country would not today be what it is had not the Republican party early adopted and always continued the policy

of protection of American labor wherever employed, and to American capital wherever invested. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Wilson maintain that the one dominant issue in this campaign is and is to be the tariff. And on that issue we are willing now, as we have ever been in the past to meet our Democratic foes, answering declarations of theory by actual results, and high sounding promises by the irresistible logic of events.

### Increased Cost of Living.

Our Democratic friends are taking advantage of the increased cost of living in our land to raise again the old cry of cheapness, and under it to declaim as in the old days in favor of buying where you can buy the cheapest. The trouble with our Democratic opponents is that they never learn anything from experience. They ought to know by this time that the terms "cheap" and "dear" are relative and not absolute. Things were never so cheap as when they put their tariff platform into law, and yet we never bought so little. Why? Simply because we did not have the money with which to buy. Clothing was cheap, but our people went unclad. Food was cheap, but we never had so much hunger in the land. Swarms of unemployed marched by farmers whose fields were filled with generous harvests, but the marchers could not buy and the farmers could not sell. Why? That policy closed our factory doors and turned the farmers' market into the streets, and did it in the name of cheapness.

Building material was cheap then, but nobody built. Land was cheap then, but none was bought or sold save under the hammer of the sheriff. Now clothing may be higher, but our people are well clad. Food is higher, but our people are well fed. Land has doubled in value, and yet more of it was never bought or sold. Why? Simply because the people have the money to buy it with. We learned then that a thing was dear at any price if we did not have the price. And under the same policy they seek to force upon us again the time when we did not have the price. Our people were out of employment and could not get the price, and with things all about us never so cheap, yet never did we have so much want and squalor in our land. Therefore, whether or not a thing is dear or cheap depends upon one's ability to buy that thing, on one's power to purchase that thing.

### The Quagmire of Free Trade.

Which is better, to have things very cheap, with scant employment, at low wages, and therefore little money to buy them with, or to have them a little higher, with full employment at good wages and therefore money sufficient to buy them and a comfortable surplus left after buying? The question answers itself. Cheapness does not necessarily imply either prosperity or success, and it is certainly not the sole desideratum in legislation. Benjamin Harrison, who possessed to a remarkable degree the faculty of compressing a whole argument into a statement, summed up all that can be said on this question when he remarked that "a cheap coat meant a cheap man under the coat." And he was preeminently right. A thing in this country may be too cheap. It is too cheap when the man who makes it cannot earn an honest American living by making it. What would the farmer get for his produce if his customers were all paid sweatshop wages? He must have for his market the best paid laborers if he would sell his products at a good time. On the other hand, the laborer who receives the best wages does the best work, eats the best food, buys the best clothes, makes the best citizen. Under this policy, our laborers are the best fed, the best clothed, the best housed, the best educated, the most intelligent in the world; with more comfort in their homes and more hope in their hearts than any men who ever toiled on the earth before. Therefore let us not be deceived by this will-o'-the-wisp of cheapness into the quagmires of free trade, where all would be lost.

### A Gospel of Hope.

Such physical progress as I have mentioned might be dangerous to the present and menacing to the future, were it not that the virtues and intelligence of the people are equal to the wise regulation of its uses and the stern prevention of its abuses, as all great wealth may be abused, and that side by side our material progress we have developed those other and rarer qualities of mind and heart so essential to a symmetrical nationality. We need have no fear as to the future of our nation when we reflect upon the fact that, while in Washington's time but 250,000 people out of a population of 5,000,000 acknowledged the authority of their various churches; in 1890 the number had grown to 20,500,000 and to day over 32,000,000 of our 95,000,000 of people are followers of Him who first proclaimed human equality, which each day sees the erection of five new churches in the land and each week finds ten thousand new adherents to the faith of the Divine Man of Nazareth.

In education we have not been remiss in our duties and now 18,000,000 children are in attendance at our schools and colleges, costing the country \$450,000,000 a year, or more than is spent for the same purpose in Europe, thus giving fresh assurance of the education of the people, which is at once the hope of the patriot and the despair of the scoundrel.

Fellow citizens what is wrong with this country? Are the rich growing richer and the poor poorer? Is there no just reward for honest toil? Is there a large percentage of our people

downtrodden and submerged and must they remain forever thus? Are free institutions founded on law a failure?

In the fact of our marvelous past and our wonderful present, we do not respond. We come here today to preach a gospel of hope and not one of despair. It is always easy to appeal to envy. Any man of average intelligence can stand on a dry-goods box on any street corner and soon have a hearing if he criticizes the existing condition of things. If gifted with vocabulary he can stir up the envy of the man who has little against the man who has much; of the man who has much against the man who has more, and of everyone against Rockefeller because he has more than anyone else. He may propose no remedy, indeed, he rarely has one, yet he acquires a following.

This, indeed, is the spirit of the time and this is the method of the politician. Who has made a speech in this country in two years extolling the prosperity of our country, or the thrift of our people, or the glory of our institutions? Nobody. All oratory now is of a negative quality and all statesmanship is iconoclastic, and because there are evils in the system the prevailing spirit of the times is to throw it all overboard regardless of the result, and trust to Providence to take care of the future. It has been so before, and it will be so again, and it is our duty, fellow citizens, to stand out against the prevailing tendency of the times until we can take a correct survey of the situation, mark well our bearings and then proceed on our way with that caution that always accompanies true progress.

Notwithstanding this avalanche of adverse criticism, this Niagara flood of antagonistic speech, I believe that nowhere on earth is there such unfettered scope for the independence of individual manhood, nowhere greater security and competency for the family home; nowhere more universal advantages of education for rich and poor alike, nowhere such universal response to all demands of charity and noble plans for relieving distress and improving the condition of mankind; nowhere a more ready quickening of public spirit under the influence of high ideals, nowhere the true ends of government more fully secured, than in the life of America today under the government of the constitution.

### Taft's Administration.

We are told that a crisis is impending. If that be true, what is the cause of it? Where did it originate? Certainly not with the election of Taft four years ago. Certainly not because of failure on his part to fulfill promises and redeem his pledges. Certainly not because he has not enforced the laws. Certainly not because the Republican party has betrayed its trust, or changed its principles, or altered its policies, or proved faithless to the public.

I challenge any man to show a record of more faithful performance than that of William Howard Taft the last four years. Events that might have been crowded into years, and the simple truth is that his faithful and impartial efforts to honestly redeem his pledges and to fearlessly enforce the law are largely responsible for the present unrest among the people, and this opportunity is being seized by self-seekers and demagogues, backed by many honest, but mistaken people, to destroy the Republican party and upon its ruins to build a new one that they can lead and govern. What is the record of this administration? Point out its flaws, you who would overthrow it. Not by lurid language, not by newly-coined phrases, or scintillating sentences, can he be condemned, but by the truth alone, and the truth is his vindication. He is never spectacular, he never advertises, he operates no press bureau to herald his own greatness, and therefore the facts about his administration have remained dammed up, while the vocabularies of denunciation have gone bubbling along.

If the time permitted I would give a brief review of the nature of the cases brought during the present administration to best illustrate the value to the whole people of the existence of the Sherman anti-trust law and the necessity for its enforcement in the protection of that equality of opportunity which is declared by the platform of the Republican party to be the right of every American.

### War Against the Trusts.

Under Taft there has been one unbroken, continuous policy, in dealing with the evils which have sprung from our amazing industrial growth, and the central thought of that policy has been to protect the interests of the people, and to protect those interests within the limitations imposed by the constitution of our land. And these prosecutions have proceeded with marvelous vigor. The greatest combinations of capital on the earth have been made to feel the heavy hand of the law, and these giant combinations have turned upon him in this campaign to destroy him for his work.

The Standard Oil trust has been dissolved, and the business of each has been scattered among a number of concerns with the most stringent injunctions against their doing any acts looking to common control or monopolistic power. The sugar corporation was convicted, the beef trust was indicted and its organizers tried, the whisky trust the lumber trust, the wholesale grocers' company, the wire makers, the window glass trust, the electric light combinations, the bath tub trust, the shoe manufacturing trust, the foreign steamship pool, the steel corporation and the one that,

more than any other is back of the movement to destroy the Republican party—the International Harvester trust—all assailed in the courts for violation of the law. Is any crisis impending because of his failure in this regard? Is not the crisis a purely political one and has it not been created by those who have been made to feel the lash of the law upon their backs?

### Active, Vigilant and Useful.

Since Mr. Taft became president more than a thousand prosecutions have been filed under the provisions of the pure food law, vast quantities of impure foods and drugs have been destroyed and more than five hundred shipments of adulterated foods and drugs have been confiscated. Any crisis here, save in the hearts of those who have been sued?

A bureau of mines has been created, and every effort possible is being made to save the lives and protect the health of those who earn their daily bread away from sunlight and starlight and sky. The conservation of natural resources has been in the hands of its friends. The process of examining and separating the timber and the agricultural land in the great forest reserves, established at the close of the last administration, has proceeded under the present administration in accordance with the original plan.

In addition to these great achievements, work on the Panama Canal has been rapidly pushed; Arizona and New Mexico have been admitted to statehood; the efficiency of the army has been increased; the effectiveness and preparedness of the navy have been maintained; a programme of departmental economy has been entered upon, saving many millions a year to the public; treasury agents and custom employees have been reorganized, fraud weeded out, and a large sum of money lost under fraudulent importations, has been recovered; the post-office department has been rendered self-sustaining, the first time in many years; peace treaties have been negotiated with many of the great powers of the world, including a disarmament proposition vital to the consummation of universal peace; a stock and bond commission has been appointed and has already made an exhaustive report; an income tax amendment to the constitution has been submitted to the several states; the railroads of the country were prevented, by an appeal to the writ of injunction from putting excessive rates into effect; the powers of the interstate commerce commission have been greatly extended; a court of customs appeals has been created; postal savings banks have been established and already boast of deposits, amounting to \$11,000,000; the white slave traffic has been investigated and assailed by statute; these, and other acts of like value and character, stamp this administration as one of the most active and one of the most vigilant, and one of the most genuinely useful in our history. These acts have not been showy or spectacular; they have not been preceded by a regiment of trumpeters or a park of artillery; but they have been wonderfully effective for just enforcement of the law, salutary restraint of marauding combinations, wise maintenance of constitutional limitations and patriotic efforts for the more equitable distribution of social justice. What, then is this crisis which impends, this danger which threatens? And is this heralded calamity to happen to the Republican party or to the country? And if to the party, why? Has it not moved steadily onward from Lincoln's day to this hour along a well-defined line of march? Where, if at all, has this line been broken? Do we not advocate the same principles of government we have always advocated, plus those that have been added from time to time in the immediate past to meet the exigencies of advancing civilization?

### The Third Party Movement.

The simple truth is that the third party movement was made possible by two acts of the Taft administration; one, Canadian reciprocity, which alienated the friendship of a large number of farmers, and the other, the suit against the steel trust which brought forth the cash that is financing this new venture in the political world. Roosevelt had been for years just as ardent an advocate of Canadian reciprocity as Taft ever was, but, when he got into his campaign and felt the force of the sentiment against it, with a facility most remarkable, he veered around to the other side and declared against it, but he did it by saying that "he had not read the bill." The truth is that on many occasions he has openly and boldly declared in favor of absolute free trade with Canada, and a man is not compelled to "read the bill" to know what that means. Taft believed reciprocity to be right and therefore stood by it to the end, though now, of course, he realizes that it is a dead issue and one that will not be revived.

As to the steel trust prosecutions and their resultant effects, George W. Perkins has never denied that he financed the initial campaign for Colonel Roosevelt, and only four days ago declared that "the Roosevelt movement had had plenty of money in the past and would continue to have plenty so long as its aims are as high as they now are." Its aims seem to be to beat Taft, and Perkins's aims seem to be to be revenged for the suit against the steel and harvester trusts, which are still pending and which he hopes to have dismissed by the administration change. And thus President Taft is made to feel the force of the money power against which our friends so eloquently proclaim.

### Gentlemen: Are we not as worthy

now as four years ago, when we were all together as one coherent party? If not, wherein have we weakened or fallen away?

Are we not as vigorous for good and as virile for righteous government as two years ago, when we all marched under one banner in Indiana and followed one leader? If not, in what consists our betrayal of pledged principles or our apostasy to plighted policies? Wherein is our great change that so many who toiled and struggled with us but two years ago should find us so unworthy now?

### When the "Crisis" Began.

We know precisely when this crisis began in Indiana. We know that it began the very hour that Albert J. Beveridge learned that he could not be re-elected to the United States senate. And it began in the nation the very moment that Theodore Roosevelt learned that he was not the nominee of the Chicago convention. Had he been, there would have been no crisis. Had he been, he would today be the champion of the same rock-ribbed party regularity he had always been up to the hour of his defeat.

"Oh, but this is a question of principle," they say. I deny it. What is my proof? It is simple and direct. The new party is built up wholly about the personality of Theodore Roosevelt. If he had been nominated at Chicago there would have been no third party, and everybody knows it. Time and again after the platform had been adopted at Chicago, Theodore Roosevelt stated and repeated and reiterated that he was willing to accept the nomination on that platform. What room is there, then, for this mock devotion to heroic principles? And it was not until after that convention had declared Taft its nominee that he came to the conclusion that the platform was wholly bad, that the party was full of corruption, that the country was boss-ridden, and that he alone was called to release the throat of freedom from the clutch of despotism.

Theodore Roosevelt might have named a compromise candidate at Chicago. In the interest of harmony and party fealty, the Taft forces might have yielded to such an arrangement, and yet, when it was proposed to him that he name any one of his trusted leaders, he denounced the proposition in bitter terms. When it was suggested to him that he could probably nominate Governor Hadley, he furiously spurned the offer, and, fearing lest some other person might be nominated, at once wrote a letter to the convention, which was read by Allen of Kansas, in which he commanded his followers to vote for nobody but him. And yet he proclaims that he is against bosses.

### State Finances.

But what of the record in the state? What has this Democratic administration done to commend it to the people? Why should it be repeated for the next four years? I shall recite to you briefly its financial mismanagement alone, and shall ask then the electorate whether or not it shall be returned to power.

Four thousand dollars a day is a conservative estimate of the higher cost of Democratic state administration in Indiana. It is not alone in a state payroll increased 25 per cent by the Democrats; it is not alone in increased salaries in state offices and state institutions; it is not alone through the creation of new bureaus; it is not alone in wasteful buying, or in forced loans from the sinking fund and the common school fund; it is not alone in the enactment of expensive laws; it is not alone in the burdening of townships, counties, cities, towns and the state itself with new expenses under recklessly drawn legislation, that the higher cost of Democratic state administration is to be discovered. It is rather in the cumulative effects of all these that the taxpayer is made to realize what he is paying for the glorious privilege of Democratic rule in Indiana. And this is the Democratic "economy" so profusely promised by Candidate Marshall four years ago.

This is the story. It is not a new one. It is the old, old one that whenever the Democratic party controls in either state or nation debts and appropriations increase, the surplus and the cash on hand decrease. They are all honest and honorable men, but they simply don't know how. They seem to lack utterly the capacity to successfully manage from the financial standpoint the affairs of the government.

### The Covenants of Our Fathers.

Fellow citizens, the past at least is secure and made secure through the sublime agency of the Republican party. Whenever we think of her we think of conscious duty done, of higher resolves executed, of lofty ideals realized. We think of a nation reunited and a race redeemed, of material prosperity and growth and power beyond historic parallel, of abuses stricken down, of evil weeded out, of wrongs redressed, of rights vindicated, of justice enthroned. We think that wherever freedom was to be preserved, wherever the sphere of liberty is to be enlarged, wherever our national honor was to be upheld, wherever our national integrity was to be preserved, there her banners shone aloft and beneath it the generations of our land have felt secure. Inspired by such a past, let us this day take a new oath of allegiance to the constitution of the United States. Let us vow to hold sacred the covenants our fathers have made between all the powers of all the people and every soul beneath the flag. With this vow on our lips, with this resolve in our hearts, let us alike in sunshine and in storm, in peril and in peace, stand erect and do the right as God gives us to see the right.



# THE COLOR LINE TIGHTLY DRAWN

Southern Darkies Barred from  
Roosevelt Convention.

THEY SAY THEY WILL BOLT

Complaining Bitterly at Being Run Through the "Rock Crusher" After Being "Road Rolled" Out of the Convention, Dusky Delegates From Dixie Breathe Vengeance Against the Colonel's Bull Mooseers.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—His letter to Julian Harris, the Bull Moose provisional national committeeman for Georgia, did not settle the question of negro delegate representation from the south at this convention, Colonel Roosevelt found out when he reached Chicago. There were a score of colored men from Florida, Mississippi and Alabama waiting in the Congress hotel outside the rooms of Mr. Roosevelt, demanding that he come to their rescue and thwart the desire of the southern whites to eliminate them from political affairs in the south, so far as the National Progressive party is concerned. Colonel Roosevelt, however, refused to take any further part in the dispute openly, referring the excited colored delegates to his Julian Harris letter and suggesting that this letter be distributed among the southern negro delegates and voters as a tract.

## Considering the Effect.

There is a difference of opinion as to just what effect Colonel Roosevelt's attitude regarding the southern negro delegate will have upon the votes of the negroes in the northern states, but Colonel Roosevelt's friends declare they have advised that this attitude of the National Progressive party will not alienate the northern colored vote. The provisional national committee of the Progressive party was in session when Colonel Roosevelt reached town, and they had a very heated time before the colored contests from the southern states were finally disposed of. The twelve colored delegates from Alabama were refused seats by the committee and received the decision of the committee quietly. The colored delegates from Florida and Mississippi, however, refused to be pacified. Florida sent six colored delegates here and Mississippi ten, and in the Mississippi delegation were two colored delegates to the Taft convention here in June who stood by Roosevelt from first to last. They were ridiculed by their brother delegates because they were now receiving so little consideration from the Roosevelt people. When the provisional national committee met, Chairman Dixon sent for C. H. Alston, who headed the colored delegates from Florida and interceded with him for half an hour to have the colored delegates abandon peacefully their fight for representation as delegates.

## Ammunition to the Press.

"I should think you men would see we want to be fair with you," said Senator Dixon, "and I think you should take our word for it that we have your best interests at heart. You should not embarrass us here as you are doing, insisting upon full recognition as delegates. You will ruin the party if you do not stop furnishing such ammunition as this to the press who are making capital against us out of this question."

"It's all right about your talking about our ruining the party," retorted Alston, "but how about your new party starting out to ruin the colored men in the south by such action as this? We will all suffer personally if your take such action as this, and you will put the black man in the south back twenty-five years in his fight to better himself."

Senator Dixon and other members of the committee continued their efforts to persuade Alston and his colleagues to stop fighting for recognition and Senator Dixon finally offered to admit Alston and his colored delegates from Florida into the convention as "honorary" or "supplemental" delegates, but without the right to vote or to serve on any convention committee. Alston indignantly refused this offer of compromise and insisted that they had money enough to buy tickets for seats in the convention and that they would accept no favors from Senator Dixon.

"We are not looking for sympathy," declared Alston to Senator Dixon, "but we do insist upon our rights as citizens."

When Senator Dixon found the colored delegates were so obdurate, he tried to get H. L. Anderson, the provisional national committeeman from Florida, to agree to the seating of both the black and the white delegates with half a vote each. "Such a thing is impossible," said Mr. Anderson, "and it might just as well be understood that there is no sense in organizing the Bull Moose party in any of the gulf states unless the negro is to be absolutely eliminated from its management and deliberations."

"They talk about the use of the steam roller at the Taft convention," said Alston, "why, a steam roller would be useless here, so the Progressive national committee and Colonel Roosevelt are using a rock crusher."

JAMES E. WATSON

Sounds "Keynote" of Republican Campaign in the Hoosier State.



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but I guess they will find a few black rocks they cannot crush. They need not think that the northern negro voter will not resent this treatment of the southern negro. We can take care of ourselves, and we propose to do so. We do not intend to submit to the decision of the national committee, and will carry our fight to the committee on credentials and on the floor of the convention."

The southern colored delegates declared that they would hold mass meetings here to denounce the national Progressive party if Colonel Roosevelt did not put a stop to the plan to obliterate the political influence of the colored man in the south.

Under the decisions of the national committee in these southern contests not a single negro delegate from what are known as the southern states will sit in this first national convention of the new Progressive party.

## Hiram Johnson For Vice President.

At the second session of the convention today, which convened at noon, Judge Ben Lindsay of Denver was made permanent chairman. The feature of the afternoon was the address of Colonel Roosevelt, who received a rousing reception from his auditors. It is now generally agreed that the convention will name Governor Hiram Johnson of California as running mate to Colonel Roosevelt on the first national ticket of the new party.

Johnson is very much of the same style of a campaigner as Colonel Roosevelt. Immediately after this convention Colonel Roosevelt is to plan an itinerary of the southern states, and in due time he is to penetrate the west, while the Progressives of the middle and New England states are to be visited by Governor Johnson.

The platform which is to be adopted by this convention will be more or less radical in many of its features. The work on the platform is being practically performed by Dean Lewis of the Pennsylvania law school, Dean G. W. Kirchway of the Columbia university law school, James R. Garfield of Ohio, Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, William Allen White of Kansas, and Chester A. Rowell of California. As already said in these dispatches, practically forty platforms must be whipped into one. This great number of platforms have emanated from the followers of Colonel Roosevelt in different states, who sent them to the colonel at Oyster Bay. He turned most of them over to Dean Kirchway in addition to a platform drafted by himself, which enunciates the new principles of government outlined by the colonel in his speeches. The platform committee will be unable to complete its work until late tonight. The committee is to give full consideration to suggestions which may be made by all sorts and conditions of delegates.

## TERSE TELEGRAMS

The senate has agreed to the conference report on a compromise bill revising the woolen schedule.

The old palace of Peter the Great on Petrovski Island, which he used as a summer residence, has been destroyed by fire.

The pope will receive a legacy of a million marks (\$238,000) from the estate of the late Cardinal Anthony Hubert Fischer of Cologne.

Congressman Samuel McCall of Massachusetts has announced his candidacy for the United States senate to succeed Senator Murray Crane.

The eruption of Mt. Etna suddenly ceased after ten hours. A portion of the rim of the crater seems to have been swept away by the eruption.

On the floor of the house former Speaker Cannon denounced as "unqualifiedly untrue" a charge by Representative Burnett of Alabama, that Mr. Cannon, when speaker of the house, had deliberately led his followers from the chamber to break a quorum.

The International Harvester company has filed its answer to the bill filed in the United States court under the Sherman anti-trust law, seeking to dissolve the company. The answer denies specifically all charges of restraint of trade, monopoly and unfair business practices.

# REPUBLICANS IN BIG CONVENTION

Hoosier Representatives of the  
G. O. P. Assembled.

NAMING STATE TICKET TODAY

Gathering of the Delegates Marked by Sounding of Keynote of Campaign, Delivered by Former Congressman James E. Watson, Who Was Given One of the Greatest Ovations of His Career as He Faced the Crowd.

Indianapolis, Aug. 6.—Historic old Tomlinson hall was packed with an interested and cheering crowd when Fred A. Sims, chairman of the Indiana Republican state committee, gave a resounding whack with his gavel, calling the Republican state convention to order shortly after 10 o'clock this forenoon.

Long before the hour of convening the crowd had filled the hall and the arrival of prominent party figures on the stage served as signals to let off the accumulating enthusiasm of the delegates and of the hundreds of on-lookers who were packed in the galleries, while the cries for the respective candidates broke out on the slightest provocation. It was clear that the earnest boomers of Lew Shank for governor had effected the most compact organization and the insistent cry "Shank, Shank, Shank!" which had become so familiar in the lobby of the Clappool hotel the evening before, punctuated every lull in the preliminary tumult and shouting. Other candidates, however, had equally faithful followers, though perhaps lacking in the gallery forces which kept Shank's name foremost, and from the delegate body cries for other favorite sons arose with equal insistence. And through it all the band played on, giving during the hour of assembling quite a concert of popular airs.

Fred Sims never did pose as a speechmaker, therefore his remarks calling the convention to order were just about as brief as the law allows and it was with evident relief that he got that part of the job off his mind by introducing the Rev. W. D. Parr of Kokomo, who invoked divine guidance in the coming deliberations and the divine blessing upon the work of the convention.

Ed T. Staley, the smiling secretary of the state committee, then read the official call of the convention and called the roll of the counties, all reporting full delegations.

## An Ovation For Watson.

Chairman Sims then introduced former Congressman James E. Watson of Rushville as the temporary chairman of the convention, this simple enough act starting the first real uproarious demonstration of the day. "Jim" Watson, candidate for governor four years ago and stand-by as a spell-binder and "keynote" in his party for years, has faced many a volley of applause in Tomlinson hall, but it is doubtful if any such demonstration was ever more gratifying to his ears than that which greeted them today. And it was so all through his lengthy speech, the crowd missing no opportunity for cheers for the speaker, who was given another demonstration at the close of his "keynote" address.

The committee on permanent organization then reported, naming Walter Olds of Fort Wayne as permanent chairman and James Cockrum of Oakland City as permanent secretary.

The sergeants-at-arms for the convention previously had been selected as follows: Joseph H. Barr, Bruceville, sergeant-at-arms; Matt W. Foster, Evansville; Louis Riley, Corydon; Roy Agrons, Greencastle; John Taylor, Richmond; Charles E. Reed, Winchester; Artie Johnson, Indianapolis; Charles Sharp, Delphi; George McKrall, Warsaw; Leo K. Fesler, Indianapolis, assistants.

The ushers, who acted under the direction of Dr. Grant A. Newcomer of Elwood, chief usher, are: John A. Koch, Evansville; John E. Sedrick, Martinsville; John M. Golgazer, Salem; Albert Murphy, North Salem; George P. Beach, Spiceland; Lee Breimer, Winchester; Newman T. Miller, Kokomo; John Miller, Indianapolis; Captain J. R. Henry, Gosport; Dr. C. A. Camp, Rochester; Gustave Haller, Indianapolis.

The report of the resolutions committee was listened to with the closest attention on the part of the delegates and was adopted with a roar of approval, after which the convention settled down to the task of naming a ticket. As the hour approached for naming a candidate for governor there was a good deal of speculation as to the outcome of this particular contest. Out of the large field of candidates it was felt that the struggle might be prolonged through many ballots and the interest, both among the delegates and in the galleries, was intense.

## Baby Scalded to Death.

Petersburg, Ind., Aug. 6.—The two-year-old child of Charles Willis, principal of the Algiers school, fell into a pot of soup and was so badly burned that death resulted a few hours later. The mother had gone into an adjoining room and the child crawled to the pot of soup and, looking in, lost its balance and fell into the pot.

FRED SIMS.

Head of Indiana Republican State Central Committee.



# CONSTANTINOPLE IS UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Government and Chamber of  
Deputies at "Ours."

Constantinople, Aug. 6.—The situation is somewhat critical, as the government has proclaimed martial law in the capital for forty days. The sultan adheres to the position of the cabinet, which refuses to recognize the chamber of deputies, while the chamber refuses to recognize the government. Both sides are ardently appealing to the army for support, and herein lies one of the chief dangers of the situation.

The military officers here are keenly partisan, but all have been required to take an oath of fidelity to the constitution and the government. Reports respecting the feelings of the army in the provinces are conflicting, but apparently there is less agitation there than in Constantinople, and it is believed that the soldiers of the outside districts are mainly neutral.

The committee of union and progress of the Young Turks party accuses the government of aiming to restore Abdul Hamid and says the dissolution decree is invalid. The committee threatens to form the chamber into a constituent assembly and defy the cabinet. The whole city is patrolled by soldiers and large forces are in the barracks ready to act on an instant's notice if they are needed. The populace, however, is largely apathetic and there is no sign of disorder just at present.

A negro was lynched at Hall Station, Ala., for the murder of a white man.

## THE NATIONAL GAME

Contests in the Three Big Leagues  
Noted Here at a Glance.

National League.	
At Philadelphia—	R.H.E.
Chicago... 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—5 7 0	
Philadelphia 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 2	
Lavender and Archer; Moore and Kilmer.	
Second Game—	R.H.E.
Chicago... 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 0—5 12 0	
Philadelphia 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3 6 1	
Reulbach, Smith and Needham; Alexander and Doolin.	
At New York—	R.H.E.
Pittsburgh... 2 4 0 0 0 2 0 0—8 12 4	
New York... 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2—4 6 1	
Hendrix and Gibson; Marquard, Ames, Meyers and Wilson.	
At Brooklyn—	R.H.E.
St. Louis... 0 0 3 0 5 0 0 0—8 13 2	
Brooklyn... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1—4 11 1	
Sallee and Wingo; Knetzer, Curtis, Stack and Miller.	
At Boston—	R.H.E.
Cincinnati... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2 6 2	
Boston... 0 0 4 2 0 4 0 0—10 13 1	
Moore, Humphries, Davis and Clarke; Tyler and Rariden.	

American League.	
At St. Louis—	R.H.E.
Phil'd'phia 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—4 10 6	
St. Louis... 6 1 0 2 3 0 0 0—12 11 1	
Brown and Lapp; Pennock, Houck and Thomas; Powell and Stephens.	
At Chicago—	R.H.E.
Washington... 0 0 1 0 0 2 1 0 1—8 16 3	
Chicago... 1 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0—7 9 1	
Groome and Williams; Cashion, Johnson and Ainsmith; Cicotte, Benz, White and Sullivan and Kuhn.	
At Detroit—	R.H.E.
New York... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 9 3	
Detroit... 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0—4 10 1	
McConnell and Sweeney; Mullin and Stanage.	

R.H.E.	
Boston... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 10 1	
Cleveland... 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3 5 0	
Bedient and Carrigan; Gregg and O'Neill.	

American Association.  
At Indianapolis, 2; Milwaukee, 13.  
At Louisville, 1; Minneapolis, 4.  
At Toledo, 5; Kansas City, 4.  
At Columbus, 1; St. Paul, 1.

# GETTING READY TO TALK IT OVER

Wilson and Marshall Will Meet  
This Evening.

THE NOTIFICATION MEETING

Preparatory to the Gathering of the Committee at "The Little White House" Tomorrow, Head of Ticket and His Running Mate Will Shake Hands at Spring Lake This Evening and Tell How It Feels.

Sea Girt, N. J., Aug. 6.—At the new Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, tonight, Governor Woodrow Wilson, Democratic nominee for the presidency, and Governor Marshall of Indiana, nominee for the vice presidency on the same ticket, will clasp hands and talk it over. Governor Marshall, who is to attend the notification ceremonies tomorrow, came to Spring Lake today as the guest of John E. Lamb of Indiana. The governor will drive over during the evening and the two men will be allowed to tell how it feels and what they hope will be done.

Mrs. Marshall will accompany her husband. If Mrs. Wilson can get the better of a vexatious cold that is afflicting her, she may go with her husband and the ladies will have an opportunity to exchange impressions while their husbands have their heads together.

The presidential nominee expressed great pleasure at the opportunity of meeting his running mate. They are old acquaintances. Governor Marshall entertained Governor Wilson in Indiana once, and they found themselves pretty thoroughly in accord with one another on important national questions.

The notification plans are all complete. The committee, headed by Mr. James and accompanied by the Democratic governors and other guests, will arrive about 1 o'clock and partake of a luncheon served in the Little White House. When they have finished the governors and other prominent Democrats will take seats in the only roped inclosure on the grounds, in front of the veranda. The notification committee and national committee will find places on the veranda. Mr. James will then deliver himself of his speech, Governor Wilson replying. That is all.

There has been no official announcement of a treasurer because the governor has not been informed whether National Chairman McCombs had been in touch with the chosen individual and had received his acceptance. The news comes to Sea Girt that William J. Bryan will hit the trail of the Bull Moose about Sept. 1.

## SIXTY KILLED

Fierce Battle Reported Between Turks and Montenegrins.

Cettinje, Montenegro, Aug. 6.—Reports of serious fighting at Mojkovatz on the Turkish-Montenegrin frontier have reached here. It is stated that the Turks recently raised earthworks on the Montenegro border, whereupon Montenegrin troops were stationed opposite the works and a protest was sent to the Turkish legation here.

There was no disturbance until Sunday, when the Turks fired upon the Montenegrins, killing two of them. Then the Montenegrin troops, supported by the civilian population, made a furious attack on the Turks. The fight was kept up during the day, ending with the Montenegrins successfully storming the Turkish position, capturing the earthworks and destroying a Turkish blockhouse. Fifty Turks and a dozen Montenegrins were killed.

## Preferred Leeds to Stilwell.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—Rudolph G. Leeds of Richmond was elected Progressive national committeeman for Indiana over Horace C. Stilwell at the first meeting of the Indiana delegation to the Progressive convention. Leeds personally supported Stilwell.

Mrs. Taft's Father Dead.  
Washington, Aug. 6.—President and Mrs. Taft left Washington last evening for Cincinnati, on account of the death of Mrs. Taft's father, Judge John W. Herron.

Shot Himself Through Heart.  
Bloomington, Ind., Aug. 6.—Wilbur S. Troutman, unmarried, killed himself by shooting. The bullet went through his heart.

## WEATHER EVERYWHERE

Observations of United States weather bureau taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:	
Temp.	Weather.
New York... 70	Clear
Boston... 70	Clear
Denver... 58	Pt. Cloudy
San Francisco... 58	Cloudy
St. Paul... 58	Cloudy
Chicago... 64	Cloudy
Indianapolis... 70	Rain
St. Louis... 72	Pt. Cloudy
New Orleans... 84	Clear
Washington... 65	Clear

Probable for today.

ED. T. STALEY

Secretary of the State  
Republican Committee.



# BLUE JACKETS GO TO RELIEF OF LEGATION

Our Minister at Managua De-  
manded Help.

Washington, Aug. 6.—From the gunboat Annapolis one hundred American bluejackets have been landed in Nicaragua and are quartered in the American legation at Managua for protection to American life and property. The men were landed at the request of the Nicaraguan government after it had confessed its inability to afford the protection demanded by United States Minister Weitzel. Arrangements now are under discussion for the sending of more bluejackets or marines to Nicaragua. It is felt that the present force of 100, which is all that the Annapolis could possibly spare, is none too large. The bluejackets are about seventy-five miles from the coast, the nearest port being Corinto. There is now no American gunboat there, the Annapolis having gone to San Juan Del Sur, where the cable station is situated.

## American Company Complained.

The action of Commander Terhune followed complaints from the American company owning and operating the railroad line from Corinto to Granada and the steamships on the inland waters, Lake Managua and Nicaragua. It was charged by this company that lawless bands acting under General Mena, the former minister of war, who is leading the uprising, had unlawfully seized, used and destroyed his property. The company charges specifically in its complaint to Minister Weitzel that some of its vessels on Lake Nicaragua had been used for bombarding the unfortified town of San Jorge.

As a result of the landing of the Americans and their occupation of the legation, Minister Weitzel reports that Managua is quiet.

Federal forces have been defeated by Mena's forces at Tipitapa, on the shore of Lake Managua. The uprising seems to be centering at Chinandega and Leon. Leon has been long a trouble spot in Nicaragua.

## War Minister For Peace.

Constantinople, Aug. 6.—Mahmoud Pasha, minister of war in the new Turkish cabinet, is regarded as one of the most influential men in the government service. He is a hearty advocate of the new ministerial program to end the war with Italy in Tripoli if peace can be negotiated in a manner compatible with Turkey's honor and dignity and with adequate safeguards to the country's rights.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices For Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.	
Wheat—Wagon, \$1.01; No. 2 red, \$1.01. Corn—No. 3, 77½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 31½c. Hay—Baled, \$10.00@14.00; timothy, \$19.00@21.00; mixed, \$20.00@23.00. Cattle—\$3.00@9.50. Hogs—\$5.00@8.50. Sheep—\$3.00@4.00. Lambs—\$5.00@7.00. Receipts—1,500 hogs; 550 cattle; 200 sheep.	
At Cincinnati.	
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.03. Corn—No. 2, 76½c. Oats—No. 2, 54c. Cattle—\$4.00@8.50. Hogs—\$5.00@8.75. Sheep—\$1.25@3.75. Lambs—\$3.00@7.50.	
At Chicago.	
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.03½. Corn—No. 3, 74c. Oats—No. 2, 53c. Cattle—Steers, \$4.00@9.85; stockers and feeders, \$4.00@9.85. Hogs—\$5.00@8.30. Sheep—\$4.50@5.10. Lambs—\$4.00@7.75.	
At St. Louis.	
Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.02. Corn—No. 2, 73c. Oats—No. 2, 30½c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.00@9.85. Hogs—\$5.25@8.45. Sheep—\$3.25@4.80. Lambs—\$4.60@7.75.	
At East Buffalo.	
Cattle—\$3.50@9.50. Hogs—\$5.00@8.50. Sheep—\$2.50@3.50. Lambs—\$4.00@7.75.	
Wheat at Toledo.	
Sept., \$1.06½; Dec., \$1.07; cash, \$1.05.	



# THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, Editor and Publisher

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana, Post-office as Second-class Matter.

DAILY	
One Year	\$5.00
Six Months	2.50
Three Months	1.25
One Month	.45
One Week	.19
WEEKLY	
One Year in Advance	\$1.00

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1912.

## TWO MORE OPPORTUNITIES WILL BE GIVEN TO REGISTER

Boards Will Meet On Friday, September 6, and Also in October.—Advice is "Register Early."

The September registration of voters to be taken Friday, September 6, is not expected to cause the confusion that the May registration caused, although there are many questions to be solved before the general election in November. The greater part of the work of preparing for the September session will fall on the Auditor, although the commissioners will have to select the places of holding the registrations. The appointment of inspectors and clerks made before the May registration stands until after the fall election, except where there have been resignations, or the appointees refuse to serve. In those cases the auditor must appoint the inspectors and the inspectors choose clerks.

All those who did not register in May must register in September or October. Those who have not changed their residence since they registered in May will not be required to register again unless they should move before election. Those who did not register in May are advised by politicians to do so in September and not wait until October. In May all applicants were asked where they resided the previous October. At the September session they must show where they resided in May of this year, and if they registered in May, of this year but have moved from the precinct they must present to the registration board with their applications, a certified copy of the record of their May registration. The certified copy may be obtained from the county auditor.

There probably will be some questions as to how long the September registration will continue. One section of the registration act provides that the May, September and October registration shall continue for one day and for one or two subsequent days if a petition signed by five voters is filed. Another section relative to the September session says:

"The board at that session (September) shall meet at 5 o'clock a. m. and continue in session for the receipt of application for registration until 6 o'clock p. m. and as much longer thereafter as an application shall be presented every five minutes but no later than 8 o'clock p. m. and after that hour it shall receive no further application but shall remain in session until it has completed its registration books and certified the same and inclosed in packages, and endorsed the same."

The inspector is instructed in the law to take the papers and applications as soon as indorsed and return them to the auditor of the county within two days, where they remain until the October session. The question may come up whether the September session may continue more than one day. It hardly can continue three days, since the third day will be Sunday.

The same books used at the May session will be used by the boards again in September and October. All are in the care of the county auditor who is not permitted to let them leave his office except in the custody of inspectors, but one copy of each book must be open for inspection of the public at all times the office is open.

The expense of the September session is not expected to be as great as that of the May session. Only a little more than one-third of the vote is registered now, and many believe that the second registration will not bring out another third. The formation of the new party, however, it is argued, may arouse enough interest to cause more than expected to register.

### Loyal Devoir Society.

On account of the illness of Mrs. Andrew Smith the society will meet with Miss Joy Hopewell.

### Notice.

Regular monthly business meeting of the First Baptist church Wednesday night at 7:30.

Old papers, good for a score of uses about the house, for sale cheap, at the Republican office. d&w-tf

Auto passenger service. Phone 262. Joseph Ackerman. j31dtf

Just received a line of Redfern Corsets. Day Light Store. j19dtf

## CLAIM FOR TOWER RENT IS REJECTED

(Continued from first page)

the contract for all concrete work which will be ordered by the city until January 1, 1913 to one contractor. There are a number of small contracts which must be complete during the next few months and the councilmen considered this plan more advisable than receiving bids for each contract as the work would not be delayed. Mr. Marberry's bid was the only one filed in answer to the notice issued. He is required to put up a bond for \$500. The chairman reported that the concrete foundations had been erected at the city park for the cannons and that the work had cost \$35. The city engineer reported that he would have plans ready for the next council meeting for a grandstand and other improvements at the park.

The claims of Ewing Shields for \$7.50 for stone screenings, \$18.12 for labor and hauling for the improvement of Jeffersonville avenue and \$5 for removing a tree at the intersection of an alley on Walnut street between Brown and Laurel, was allowed. The claims were referred to the board by the last council meeting.

Chairman Davison reported that he had received a letter from W. A. Wells, of Commiskey, who offered to sell the city a stone crusher for \$250. He agreed to place the crusher in good repair before it was delivered. The board at a previous meeting discussed the advisability of purchasing such a machine so that all the concrete and stone about the city could be broken up and placed upon the streets where needed. No action was taken by the board as it had been decided that the purchase of such a machine be deferred until next year.

Mr. Base reported that the trustees of the German Lutheran church held a meeting a few days ago and had decided that they would not accept the Bloomfield brick which had been laid in front of the church property unless a test was made and the brick were reported to be of equal quality with the sample. This is the brick about which so much dispute has taken place. About thirty feet of the street in front of the church building has been paved with the Bloomfield brick.

Lon Pruitt, foreman of the contract, was present and said that Mr. Shields, the contractor, was willing to have the council test the brick and that he would pay for such test in order that the property owners might be satisfied that the brick were of the best quality. After some discussion regarding the matter, the board upon the motion of Misch decided to have the city engineer select such brick as he thought necessary and send them away to be tested and that the city pay the expense of the test.

Misch reported that the B. & O. S-W. railroad company had laid a sewer from their scale pits to the Vine street sewer, and while they made a request to tap the sewer the council had not given the company authority to do so. He said that the people of the Third ward were not opposed to the Company tapping the sewer but that they would rather have the work done under the supervision of the city engineer, who had prepared plans and specifications for the same. By these plans the Company was required to connect their tile with the end of the Vine street sewer instead of tapping it on the side. The board agreed that the Company should follow the plans of the city engineer and instructed the latter to so inform the engineer of the B. & O. S-W. Company.

Sherman Day reported that a number of property owners were tapping the sanitary sewers without the permission of the council and believed that some action should be taken by the council to prevent this. The city ordinance provides that the public sewers can be tapped only under the supervision of the city engineer. Mr. Day was requested to file with the next council meeting the names of all persons who were using the sewers without permission when some action will likely be taken regarding them.

Misch stated that the sewer on Vine street should be cleaned and the street commissioner was ordered to do the work.

City Attorney E. P. Elsner reported that the B. & O. S-W. officials had reported that they would lower the side track across Walnut street and that the work would be done as soon as the city engineer would set the stakes. This was necessary in order that the track might be on the same grade with the improved street.

### Missionary Meeting.

The Missionary Society of the First Baptist church will meet Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Fred Niehaus east of the city. All who attend will meet at Abel's Grocery at 1:45 o'clock where they will find conveyances. a7d

### Ice Cream Social.

The Pocahontas Lodge will give an ice cream social at their hall in the K. of P. building Tuesday night. Everybody invited. a6d

# There is Nothing Succeeds Like Success It Was Better--Bigger--Than Ever Gold Mine's Annual Loom End Sale

Now for a Week of Finishing All That Remains of Odds and Ends  
At Still Deeper Cut Prices. Our Space Here is Limited—We Can Only Mention a Few Items.

Final Clearing of all 10c and 12c Lawns and Batistes, per yard.....	5c
The finishing of all Foulards, per yard.....	5c
All Fast Color Batistes, per yard.....	4c
All Voiles, Batistes and Fine Lawns, per yard.....	8c
The finishing of all our Silk Mulls, Poplins and Soiesettes, per yard.....	10c
Our 15c, 20c and 25c French Gingham, per yard.....	10c
Linen Finish Suitings, former values 12c and 15c, per yard.....	5c
Short Lengths Duplex Scrims, final finish per yard.....	5c
One lot of Wash Dresses left, including \$5.00 kind at.....	\$1.98
One lot of Silk Waists, the \$3.00 and \$3.50 kind at.....	\$1.49
One lot of Suits and Coats, some sold as high as \$15.00, at.....	\$5.00

The Loom End Prints are still to be had at 3c a yard. They are all good choice lengths. GREAT BARGAINS still continue in our FURNITURE DEPARTMENT—Third Floor.

## GOLD MINE DEPARTMENT STORE

### Advertised Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour, Indiana, and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office:

#### LADIES.

Nora Lynch.  
MEN  
W. M. B. Carilese.  
Milton Dennis.  
Walter Hall.  
Wm. Hamilton.  
Harry Land.  
C. H. Rider.  
Chas. Viscent.

August 5, 1912.

EDWARD A. REMY, P. M.

### Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, Ohio.  
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### To The Public.

By order of the City Council, all property owners will cut the weeds about their premises and trim their shade trees at least nine feet from the ground, within five days from this notice.

J. T. ABELL,

Chief of Police.

### Notice.

All Gas and Electric bills are due the first of each month and must be paid at company's office on or before the fifteenth of the month.

SEYMOUR PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

Get your Ice Cream at Sweany's stand. m3dtf

Phone 621 for Ice. John J. Cobb

## BRUSHES

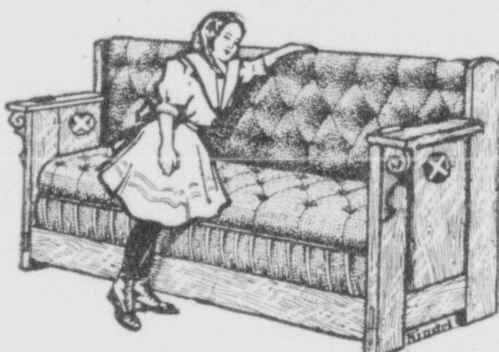
A complete assortment of all kinds of brushes:

Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Hand Brushes, Hair Brushes, Bath Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Shaving Brushes, Camel Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Hat Brushes, Paint Brushes, Varnish Brushes, Glue Brushes, Stencil Brushes, Radiator Brushes, Floor Brushes, Steel Brushes, White Wash Brushes, Lettering Brushes, Sink Brushes.

Every variety, size and style of each kind of brush and the prices are right. Also a variety of wisk brooms and feather dusters.

If we haven't got what you want we are always willing to order anything special for our customers.

C. E. Loertz, Druggist  
Successor to C. W. Milhous.  
Phone 116.



## THE KINDEL KIND....

Buy one like this if you are thinking of buying or if you need a Davenport. We want you to come in and see the Kindel. We regard this as the best article of its kind on the market.

It is of first-class construction, having solidly constructed frames and is upholstered on full steel spring works, and in buying one you have a positive assurance that it is thoroughly dependable and right up to the high standard.

We have a great variety of styles and can sell them to you at very reasonable prices.

## HEIDEMAN

IT'S GOOD FORM TO WEAR

## G-D Justrite CORSETS

In FIT, FASHION and FINISH  
the ARISTOCRAT of Corsets

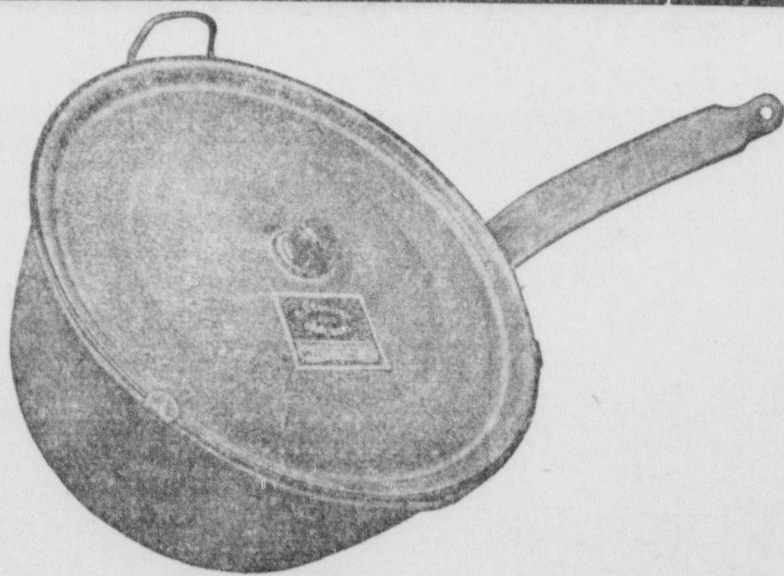
PICTORIAL REVIEW PATTERNS.

Ladies Undermasks, Hosiery, Embroidery, Lace, Towling, Table Damask, Bleached and Unbleached Sheeting, Table & Floor Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Souvenir & Local View Pos. Cards. We can always sell you goods at the lowest possible prices.

## W. H. REYNOLDS

Phone 163.

S. Chestnut St.



No more burnt hands. Call and see this New Safety Sauce Pan with a Patent Lid. Special Price to Introduce 35c.

## The Bee Hive

Phone 62.

Advertise in The REPUBLICAN. It PAYS

## Experienced

That's what we are when it comes to SHOE REPAIRING. We have not been in the business these years and not learned it. We profit by enjoying a continuation of your patronage. You profit by getting superior workmanship, which can only be attained by long experience.

## W.N.FOX

Electric Shoe Shop

120 E. Second St., Seymour, Ind.

From  
\$2  
Up



## Q. C. Rings Are Quality All Through

See them. Prove that similar values elsewhere would cost you much more. The makers' printed guarantee protects you always, against lost stones (except diamonds).



### Guaranteed Rings

Look for Q. C. stamp inside each ring. Over 2000 designs. Call and get free birthstone card.

## T.R. HALEY'S

JEWELRY STORE

Phone 739. 10 East Second St.

## We Repair

UMBRELLAS, BICYCLES, SEWING MACHINES, LOCKS.

## We Sharpen

LAWN MOWERS, SCISSORS, KNIVES, SAWS.

## We Make Keys.

## W. A. Carter & Son

Opposite The Interurban Station.



### It Will Stand Close Inspection.

The silverware that you buy here, both in the material and the workmanship. Solid Silver and heavy plated Tea and Coffee Sets, suitable for home use, or fit for wedding, birthday and other presents. We invite you to call and look over our varied stock of fine gold and silver jewelry, and promise you complete satisfaction with the display. And we make prices right.

## T.M. JACKSON.

GEO. F. KAMMAN, Optician.



# Good Clothes

are never sold at "half price" as some unscrupulous merchants advertise.

## Good Clothes

can be bought at prices that are satisfactory to the purchaser.

## Good Clothes

are cheaper in the long run, they look better, and also wear longer.

## GET QUALITY FIRST THEN THE PRICE.

You can get SATISFACTION IN BOTH by coming to us.

# The HUB

**BOOKS** The Best Line of Titles Ever Shown, Per Copy **50cts**

Opposite Interurban Station **At T. R. CARTER'S** No. 17 East Second Street

## Peaches Peaches

The peach season is here and we have some fancy stock for canning.  
**Texas Elbertas.**

SEE US FOR PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

New Sweet Potatoes, Large Green Peppers, Fancy Watermelons, Etc.

## Mayes' Cash Grocery,

7 West Second St.

Phone No. 658

CHAS. E. GILLESPIE, M. D.

Practice Limited to Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat and Fitting Glasses.  
Hours: 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m.  
Andrews Bldg. Phone 245. Seymour, Ind.

**Dr. E. D. WRIGHT**

Over Laupus Jewelry Store

PHONES: Office 184  
Residence 677

Phone 715. Office Hours: 8-12 a. m.; 1-5; 7-8 p. m.

**DR. G. W. FARVER**

Practice Limited to DISEASES of the EYE and FITTING GLASSES

With STRATTON, The Jeweler, Seymour, Ind.



**WEDDING PRESENTS OF SILVER WARE**

Best of the many variations, the variations are in our stock but we carry only one kind, that of the highest quality. It shows for itself that it is not the cheap premium or mail order quality.

It's wear will prove it.  
**J. G. LAUPUS, Jeweler**  
CHESTNUT STREET

## Practical Fashions

MISSIE'S MIDDY BLOUSE.



One of the most attractive garments of the summer is the popular midy blouse and we give in this design an excellent example of this delightful waist. This garment is designed for the miss and small woman. It is made to be slipped on over the head and has a beautiful front panel which adds to the charm of the model. Wide rolled-back cuffs are another pretty feature. Linen, pique, poplin, repp and galatea are serviceable materials.

The pattern (5883) is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Age 16 will require 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material.

To procure this pattern, send 10 cents to "Pattern Department" of this paper. Write name and address plainly, and be sure to give size, and number of pattern.

NO 5883 SIZE.....  
NAME.....  
TOWN.....  
STREET AND NO.....  
STATE.....

Republican Want Ads. Pay.

## PERSONAL.

Mrs. A. J. Pellens spent today in Louisville.

Daniel Spray of Bedford visited at Acme Sunday.

Dr. Scott Applewhite was here from Brownstown today.

Elmer E. Hamilton made a business trip to Brownstown today.

Miss Anna Smart of Madison, is the guest of Mrs. H. C. Beyer.

Misses Alma and Josephine Steinkamp went to Brownstown this morning.

Miss Marie Friche went to St. Louis today to attend an Epworth League meeting.

Charles Mutchmore, of Chestnut Ridge, visited friends at Austin Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Johnson returned home Monday afternoon from Indianapolis.

Miss Mayme Johnson of Columbus is visiting Judge Isaacs and family at Acme.

Mrs. Elizabeth Vogel has gone to Charlestown to visit relatives for a few days' visit.

Jacob Sharr went to Chesterfield this morning to attend the Spiritualist camp meeting.

Mrs. T. F. Steward and Mrs. Stella Oathout went to Louisville this morning for a short visit.

Theo. Pellens has returned to Indianapolis after visiting his brother, A. J. Pellens and wife.

Mrs. Will E. Hamer and son, Russell returned home this afternoon from a visit in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Effie Wilson and Mrs. Laura Bollinger spent today in Louisville with Mrs. Lou Combs.

Misses Elizabeth Erb, Mayme Leblanc and May Erb went to Lafayette this morning to visit relatives.

Mrs. Clara Rapp of Carlisle is visiting her mother, Mrs. H. C. Beyer and other relatives at Rockford.

Miss Marie Ruddick returned to her home in Vallonia this morning after a visit with Miss Lovess Stewart.

Misses Daisy and Gladys Alwes of Indianapolis are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Elizabeth Alwes and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Fox left Monday afternoon for Greensburg, Pa. to visit their son, George J. Fox and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. William Brackmeyer left Monday morning for Illinois to visit their son, Price Brockmeyer.

Miss Rhea Patton of Cincinnati came this afternoon to visit her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Knight.

Mrs. David Rich went to Logansport this morning to visit her son, Oran Rich and family for a few days.

Miss Esther Humes has returned from North Vernon where she has been the guest of Miss Cynthia Russell.

Little Horace, Harley and Everett Lewis, of Austin, are spending the summer with their aunt, Mrs. William Mutchmore.

George Fox of Indianapolis came today to attend the Reinhart-O'Mara wedding and visit his brother, Mike Fox and wife.

Mrs. John Asher returned to her home in Vevay this morning after a visit here with her brother, John James and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn Warner and Mr. and Mrs. John Fand of Salem spent Sunday here the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Byford Cunningham.

Mrs. A. N. Menden and Miss Iva Paswater left today for their homes in Oklahoma after five weeks' visit with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kriehagen.

Miss Minnie Hustedt went to Indianapolis this morning to attend the fall millinery opening. She will be the guest of Charles Hustedt and family.

Mrs. Harley Jackson and children, Miss Mary and James returned home Monday from Columbus where they attended the Chautauqua the past ten days.

Mrs. J. M. Nikirk and children went to Montgomery this morning to visit with relatives. They will also visit in Washington and Vincennes before returning home.

Mrs. J. Randall Farris and children of Bristol, Tenn arrived here Monday and are the guests of Prof. and Mrs. H. C. Gast.

Mrs. H. R. Kyte left this morning for More, Mont. on an extended visit with her daughter, Miss Gladys Kyte. Dr. Kyte accompanied her as far as Indianapolis on the trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Schwing left this morning for their home in St. Louis after a week's visit with relatives here. Miss Anna E. Carter accompanied them as far as Indianapolis.

Mrs. Nora Lewis and niece, Miss Ruth, and nephew, Charles Mutchmore and Miss Rosie Hazelwood, of Austin, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. William Mutchmore and family, of near Seymour.

Mr. and Mrs. John Russell, of Indianapolis, Mrs. Mary Paswater and son, Donald, of Walsboro, Mrs. A. A. Conner and Pearl Burrell, of Brownstown, spent one day last week the guests of Mrs. H. C. Meyer.

## PENSION CHECKS MAY BE DELAYED

Appropriation is Held Up For a Time by a Deadlock Between The House and Senate.

## DISPUTES OVER THE AGENCIES

Expected That Money Will Be Available in a Few Days—Vouchers Filled Out.

Monday was the regular time for preparing pension vouchers and while practically all of the veterans of the civil war, soldiers' widows and others in Seymour who are on the pension roll filled out the proper papers there may be some delay before they receive their checks. The delay is due to the failure of congress to pass the \$30,000,000 appropriation bill, and there is no money in the Indianapolis office to pay the vouchers when received.

It is believed, however, that the money will be appropriated in a short time and the delay will not be long.

The dispatch from Indianapolis regarding the lack of funds is as follows:

The pensioners who are paid from the Indianapolis pension agency may miss their quarterly checks this week. Under the system of paying pensioners, Aug. 4 is the date of payment at several agencies, of which Indianapolis is one. There is no money with which to pay the pensioners, however. The delay in passing the pension appropriation bill is holding up about \$30,000,000 in pensions now due.

Such a situation has been foreshadowed by some of the soldiers, and a flood of protests and appeals already is descending upon Congress.

The cause of the delay is the deadlock between House and Senate over the abolishment of the pension agencies. The House wants them abolished, while the Senate is equally insistent they shall not be.

Senator McCumber, chairman of the Senate pension committee, has introduced a special resolution calling for the appropriation of \$30,000,000 for the payment of all pension claims due Aug. 4. He expected to get action on it Saturday, but was not able to secure its passage through the two branches. Friends of the soldiers are hoping it will pass early this week, and if it does, the information as to its passage will be telegraphed to the various agencies. The agencies will have the checks made out ready for mailing when the word comes from Washington.

A vast amount of ill health is due to impaired digestion. When the stomach fails to perform its functions properly the whole system becomes deranged. A few doses of Chamberlain's Tablets is all you need. They will strengthen your digestion, invigorate your liver, and regulate your bowels, entirely doing away with that miserable feeling due to faulty digestion. Try it. Many others have been permanently cured—why not you? For Sale by all dealers.

Prof. William Kastrup of Sauer went to Indianapolis this morning to attend the Synodical Session of the German Lutheran church held there this week.

We are still selling all summer goods at clean-up prices. Day Light Store.

Thousands of Eyes See "Republican Want Ads."

The prices at the Day Light Store will interest you. Come.

Notice.

I have plenty of anthracite coal at present, but it is almost impossible to contract anthracite coal for the future. Those needing anthracite had better take it while they can get it. I handle best grades of soft coal for \$3.75 per ton. This price is only for delivery soon, as it will advance.

A full stock of feed of all grades. a10d G. H. Anderson.

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## ASSISTANT CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER IS APPOINTED

Dr. J. F. Tearney given Good Position in B. & O. S-W. Relief Department.

Dr. S. R. Barr, Superintendent of the Relief Department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has announced the appointment of Dr. Joseph F. Tearney assistant chief medical examiner to the Position of Chief Medical examiner which post has been vacant since the death of Dr. Summerfield Bond last December. The promotion was effective on August first.

Dr. Tearney first entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in the relief department August 1, 1884, October 7th, 1893 he became an assistant medical examiner and on the first of January of the following year was transferred to the Pittsburg Division as medical examiner, returning to Baltimore in the same capacity in 1897.

He was made assistant to Chief Medical examiner in 1909, which position he held up to the time of his recent appointment. Dr. Tearney is also Dr. Bond's successor as a member of the General Safety committee of the B. & O., having taken up the duties of his predecessor on the committee in January last.

Mr. W. S. Gunsalus, a farmer living near Fleming, Pa., says he has used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in his family for fourteen years, and that he has found it to be an excellent remedy, and takes pleasure in recommending it. For sale by all dealers.

## SOCIAL EVENTS.

### TWELVE O'CLOCK DINNER.

Miss Bernice White entertained at a twelve o'clock dinner today for a small company of friends. Covers were laid for Misses Anna Shields, Christine Meyer, Frances Switzer, Faye Everhart and Mildred McCafferty.

One of the most common ailments that hard working people are afflicted with is lame back. Apply Chamberlain's Liniment twice a day and massage the parts thoroughly at each application and you will get quick relief. For sale by all dealers.

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We are still selling all summer goods at clean-up prices. Day Light Store.

Thousands of Eyes See "Republican Want Ads."

The prices at the Day Light Store will interest you. Come.

Notice.

I have plenty of anthracite coal at present, but it is almost impossible to contract anthracite coal for the future. Those needing anthracite had better take it while they can get it. I handle best grades of soft coal for \$3.75 per ton. This price is only for delivery soon, as it will advance.

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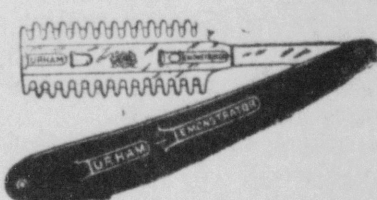
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It means a good deal to you when you can get these good Clothes at such low prices.

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**Thomas Clothing Co.**



# KEYNOTE OF THE "PROGRESSIVES"

Senator Beveridge Sounds the  
Call to New Party.

## PURPOSE OF THE MOVEMENT

In Addressing the Opening Session of the Roosevelt "Progressive" Party's Convention at Chicago, Former Senator From Indiana Announces the Party's Policy, Declaring the Government Must Be Given Back to the People.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Upon accepting the gavel as temporary chairman of the Progressive party's first national convention in session here today, former Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana addressed the convention as follows:

We stand for a nobler America. We stand for an undivided nation. We stand for a broader liberty, a fuller justice. We stand for social brotherhood as against savage individualism. We stand for an intelligent co-operation instead of a reckless competition. We stand for mutual helpfulness instead of mutual hatred. We stand for equal rights as a fact of life instead of a catch-word of politics. We stand for the rule of the people as a practical truth instead of a meaningless pretense. We stand for a representative government that represents the people. We battle for the actual rights of man.

To carry out our principles we have a plain program of constructive reform. We mean to tear down only that which is wrong and out of date; and where we tear down we mean to build what is right and fitted to the times. We harken to the call of the present. We mean to make laws fit conditions as they are and meet the needs of the people who are on earth today. That we may do this we found a party through which all who believe with us can work with us; or, rather, we declare our allegiance to the party which the people themselves have founded.

### The People Have Work to Be Done.

For this party comes from the grass roots. It has grown from the soil of the people's hard necessities. It has the vitality of the people's strong convictions. The people have work to be done and our party is here to do that work. Abuse will only strengthen it, ridicule only hasten its growth, falsehood only speed its victory.

For years this party has been forming. Parties exist for the people; not the people for parties. Yet for years the politicians have made the people do the work of the parties instead of the parties doing the work of the people. The people vote for one party and find their hopes turned to ashes on their lips; and then, to punish that party, they vote for the other party. So it is that partisan victories have come to be merely the people's vengeance; and always the secret powers have played their game.

Like other free people, most of us Americans are progressive or reactionary, liberal or conservative. The neutrals do not count. Yet today neither of the old parties are either wholly progressive or wholly reactionary. Democratic politicians and office seekers say to reactionary Democratic voters that the Democratic party is reactionary enough to express reactionary views; and they say to progressive Democrats that the Democratic party is progressive enough to express progressive views. At the same time, Republican politicians and office seekers say the same thing about the Republican party to progressive and reactionary Republican voters.

### Nation-Wide Unity of Principle.

Sometimes in both Democratic and Republican states the progressives get control of the party locally and then the reactionaries recapture the same party in the same state; or this process is reversed. So there is no nation-wide unity of principle in either party, no stability of purpose, no clear-cut and sincere program of one party at frank and open war with an equally clear-cut and sincere program of an opposing party.

This unintelligent tangle is seen in congress. Republican and Democratic senators and representatives, believing alike on broad measures affecting the whole republic, find it hard to vote together because of the nominal differences of their party membership. When, sometimes, under resistless conviction, they do vote together, we have this foolish spectacle: legislators calling themselves Republicans and Democrats support the same policy, the Democratic legislators declaring that that policy is Democratic and Republican legislators declaring that it is Republican; and at the very same time other Democratic and Republican legislators oppose that very same policy, each of them declaring that it is not Democratic or Republican.

This condition makes it impossible most of the time, and hard at any time, for the people's legislators who believe in the same broad policies to enact them into logical, comprehensive laws. It confuses the public mind. It breeds suspicion and distrust. It enables such special interests as seek unjust gain at the public expense to get what they want. It creates and fosters the degrading boss

system in American politics through which these special interests work.

This boss system is unknown and impossible under any other free government in the world. In its very nature it is hostile to the general welfare. Yet it has grown until it now is a controlling influence in American public affairs. At the present moment notorious bosses are in the saddle or both old parties in various important states which must be carried to elect a president. This Black Horse Cavalry is the most important force in the practical work of the Democratic and Republican parties in the present campaign. Neither of the old parties nominees for president can escape obligation to these old party bosses nor shake their practical hold on many and powerful members of the national legislature.

### The Real Victors in the End.

Under this boss system, no matter which party wins, the people seldom win; but the bosses almost always win. And they never work for the people. They do not even work for the party to which they belong. They work only for those anti-public interests whose political employees they are. It is these interests that are the real victors in the end.

These special interests which suck the people's substance are bi-partisan. They use both parties. They are the invisible government behind our visible government. Democratic and Republican bosses alike are brother officers of this hidden power. No matter how fiercely they pretend to fight one another before election, they work together after election. And, acting as this political conspiracy is able to delay, mutilate or defeat sound and needed laws for the people's welfare and the prosperity of honest business and even to enact bad laws, hurtful to the people's welfare and oppressive to honest business.

It is this invisible government which is the real danger to American institutions. Its crude work at Chicago in June, when the people were able to see, was no more wicked than its skillful work everywhere and always which the people are not able to see.

But an even more serious condition results from the unnatural alignment of the old parties. Today we Americans are politically shattered by sectionalism. Through the two old parties the tragedy of our history is continued; and one great geographical part of the republic is separated from other parts of the republic by an illogical partisan solidarity.

The south has men and women as genuinely progressive and others as genuinely reactionary as those in other parts of our country. Yet, for well-known reasons, these sincere and honest southern progressives and reactionaries vote together in a single party, which is neither progressive nor reactionary. They vote a dead tradition and a local fear, not a living conviction, and a national faith. This vote not for the Democratic party, but against the Republican party. They want to be free from this condition; they can be free from it through the National Progressive party. For the problems which America faces today are economic and national. They have to do with a more just distribution of prosperity. They concern the living of the people, and therefore the more direct government of the people by themselves. They affect the South exactly as they affect the North, the East or the West. It is an artificial and dangerous condition that prevents the southern man and woman from acting with the northern man and woman who believe the same thing. Yet that is what the old parties do prevent.

### Out-of-Date Partnership.

Not only does this out-of-date partnership cut our nation into two geographical sections; it also robs the nation of a priceless asset of thought in working out our national destiny. The South once was famous for brilliant and constructive thinking on national problems, and today the South has minds as brilliant and constructive as of old. But southern intellect cannot freely and fully aid, in terms of politics, the solving of the nation's problems. This is so because of a partisan sectionalism which has nothing to do with those problems. Yet these problems can be solved only in terms of politics.

The root of the wrongs which hurt the people is the fact that the people's government has been taken away from them. Their government must be given back to the people. And so the first purpose of the Progressive party is to make sure the rule of the people. The rule of the people means that the people themselves shall nominate, as well as elect, all candidates for office, including senators and presidents of the United States. What profit it the people if they do only the electing while the invisible government does the nominating?

The rule of the people means that when the people's legislators make a law which hurts the people, the people themselves may reject it. The rule of the people means that when the people's legislators refuse to pass a law which the people need, the people themselves may pass it. The rule of the people means that when the people's employees do not do the people's work well and honestly, the people may discharge them exactly as a business man discharges employees who do not do their work well and honestly. The people's officials are the people's servants, not the people's masters. We Progressives believe in this rule of the people that the people themselves may deal with their own destiny. Who knows the people's needs so well as the people themselves? Who are patient as the people? Who

so long suffering, who so just? Who so wise to solve their own problems?

Today these problems concern the living of the people. In the present stage of American development these problems should not exist in this country. For, in all the world there is no land so rich as ours. Our fields can feed hundreds of millions. We have more minerals than the whole of Europe. Invention has made easy the turning of this vast natural wealth into supplies for all the needs of man. One worker today can produce more than twenty workers could produce a century ago.

The people living in this land of gold are the most daring and resourceful on the globe. Coming from the hardest stock of every nation of the old world their very best history in the new world has made Americans a peculiar people in courage, initiative, love of justice and all the elements of independent character.

And, compared with other peoples, we are a very few in numbers. Germany has sixty-five millions packed in a country very much smaller than Texas. The population of Great Britain and Ireland could be set down in California and still have more than enough room for the population of Holland. If this country was as thickly peopled as Belgium there would be more than twelve hundred million instead of ninety million persons within our borders.

### The Problem of the Hour.

There ought not to be in this republic a single day of bad business, a single unemployed workman, a single unfed child. American business men should never know an hour of uncertainty, discouragement or fear; American workmen never a day of low wages, idleness or want. Hunger should never walk in these thinly peopled gardens of plenty. And yet in spite of all these favors which Providence has showered upon us, the living of the people is the problem of the hour. Hundreds of thousands of hard-working Americans find it difficult to get enough to live on.

Women, whose nourishing and protection should be the first care of the state, not only are driven into the mighty army of wage-earners, but are forced to work under unfair and degrading conditions. The right of a child to grow into a normal human being is sacred; and yet, while small and poor countries, packed with people, have abolished child labor, American mills, mines, factories and sweat-shops are destroying hundreds of thousands of American children in body, mind and soul.

At the same time men have grasped fortunes in this country so great that the human mind cannot comprehend their magnitude. American business is uncertain and unsteady compared with the business of other nations. This unsettled state of American business prevents it from realizing for the people that great and continuous prosperity which our country's location, vast wealth and small population justifies.

We mean to remedy these conditions. We mean not only to make prosperity steady, but to give to the many who earn it a just share of that prosperity instead of helping the few who do not earn it to take an unjust share. The Progressive motto is "Pass prosperity around." To make human living easier, to free the hands of honest business, to make trade and commerce sound and steady, to protect womanhood, save childhood and restore the dignity of manhood—these are the tasks we must do.

What, then, is the Progressive answer to the questions? We are able to give it specifically and concretely. The first work before us is the revival of honest business. With our vast advantages, contrasted with the vast disadvantages of other nations, American business all the time should be the best and steadiest in the world. But it is not. Germany, with shallow soil, no mines, only a window on the seas and a population more than ten times as dense as ours, yet has a sounder business, a steadier prosperity, a more contented because better cared for people. We must do what poorer nations have done. We must end the abuses of business by striking down those abuses instead of striking down business itself. We must try to make little business big and big business honest instead of striving to make big business little and yet letting it remain dishonest.

### The Evils of "Big Business."

With the growth of Big Business came evils just as great. It is these evils of big business that hurt the people and injure all other business. One of these wrongs is overcapitalization which taxes the people's very living. Another is the manipulation of prices to the unsettlement of all normal business and to the people's damage. Another is interference in the making of the people's laws and the running of the people's government in the unjust interest of evil business. Getting laws that enable particular interests to rob the people, and even to gather criminal riches from human health and life is still another.

An example of such laws is the infamous tobacco legislation of 1902, which authorized the tobacco trust to continue to collect from the people the Spanish war tax, amounting to a score of millions of dollars, but to keep that tax instead of turning it over to the government, as it had been doing. Another example is the shameful meat legislation, by which the beef trust had the meat it sent abroad inspected by the government so that foreign countries could take its product and yet was permitted to sell diseased meat to our own people. It is incredible that laws like these could ever

get on the nation's books. The invisible government put them there; and only the universal wrath of an enraged people corrected them when, after years, the people discovered the outrages.

It is to get just such laws as these and to prevent the passage of laws to correct them that these few criminal interests corrupt our politics, invest in public officials and keep in power in both parties that type of politicians and party managers who debase American politics. It is this invisible government we must destroy if we would save American institutions.

Other nations have ended the very same business evils from which we suffer by clearly defining business wrongdoing and then making it a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment. Yet these foreign nations encourage Big Business itself and foster all honest business. But they do not tolerate dishonest business, little or big.

What, then, shall we Americans do? Common sense and the experience of the world says that we ought to keep the good big business does for us and stop the wrongs that big business does to us. Yet we have done just the other thing. We have struck at Big Business itself and have not even aimed to strike at the evils of Big Business. Nearly twenty-five years ago congress passed a law to govern American business in the present time which parliament passed in the reign of King James to govern English business in that time.

Under the shifting interpretation of the Sherman law, uncertainty and fear is chilling the energies of the great body of honest American business men. This is the main hindrance to the immediate and permanent revival of American business. By the decrees of our courts, under the Sherman law, the two mightiest trusts on earth have actually been licensed to go on doing every wrong they ever committed. The people are tired of this mock battle with criminal capital. They do not want to hurt business; but they do want to get something done about the trust question that amounts to something. Such business chaos and legal paradoxes as American business suffers from can be found nowhere else in the world. Rival nations tell their business men that so long as they do honest business their governments will not hinder but help them. But these rival nations tell their business men that if they do any evil that our business men do, prison bars await them. Just this is what all honest American business wants; just this is what dishonest American business does not want; just this is what the American people propose to have; just this the national Republican platform of 1908 pledged the people that we would give them; and just this important pledge the administration, elected on that platform, repudiated as it repudiated the more immediate tariff pledge.

### New Party Free and Fearless.

Both these reforms, so vital to honest American business, the Progressive party will accomplish. Neither evil interests or reckless demagogues can swerve us from our purpose; for we are free from both and fear neither.

We mean to put new business laws on our statute books which will tell American business men what they can do and what they cannot do. We mean to make our business clear instead of foggy—to make them plainly state just what things are criminal and what are lawful. And we mean that the penalty for things criminal shall be prison sentences that actually punish the real offender, instead of money fines that hurt nobody but the people, who must pay them in the end.

And then we mean to send the message forth to hundreds of thousands of brilliant minds and brave hearts engaged in honest business, that they are not criminals but honorable men in their work to make good business in this republic. Sure of victory, we even now say, "Go forward, American business men, and know that behind you, supporting you, encouraging you, is the power and approval of the greatest people under the sun. Go forward, American business men, and feed full the fires beneath American furnaces; and give employment to every American laborer who asks for work. Go forward, American business men, and capture the markets of the world for American trade; and know that on the wings of your commerce you carry liberty throughout the world and to every inhabitant thereof. Go forward, American business men, and realize that in the time to come it shall be said of you, as it is said of the hand that rounded Peter's dome, 'he builded better than he knew.'"

### Tariff Reform.

The tariff must be taken out of politics and treated as a business question instead of a political question. Heretofore, we have just done the other thing. That is why American business is upset every few years by unnecessary tariff upheavals and is weakened by uncertainty in the periods between. The greatest need of business is certainty; but the only thing certain about our tariff is uncertainty.

Next to our need to make the Sherman law modern, understandable and just, our greatest fiscal need is a genuine, permanent, nonpartisan tariff commission. Five years ago, when the fight for this great business measure was begun in the senate the bosses of both parties were against it. So, when the last revision of the tariff was on and a tariff commission might have been written into the tariff law, the administration would not aid this reform. When two years later the administration supported it weakly, the

bi-partisan boss system killed it. There has not been and will not be any sincere and honest effort by the old parties to get a tariff commission. There has not been and will not be any sincere and honest purpose by those parties to take the tariff out of politics. For the tariff in politics is the excuse for those sham political battles which give the spoilers their opportunity. The tariff in politics is one of the invisible government's methods of wringing tribute from the people.

Who has forgotten the tariff scandals that made President Cleveland denounce the Wilson-Gorman bill as "a perfidy and a dishonor?" Who ever can forget the brazen robberies forced into the Payne-Aldrich bill which Taft defended as "the best ever made?" If everyone else forgets these things the interests that profited by them never will forget them. The bosses and lobbyists that grew rich by putting them through never will forget them. That is why the invisible government and its agents want to keep the old method of tariff building. For, though such tariff "revisions" may make lean years for the people, they make fat years for the powers of pillage and their agents.

The Democratic platform declares for free trade; but free trade is wrong and ruinous. The Republican platform permits extortion; but tariff extortion is robbery by law. The Progressive party is for honest protection; and honest protection is right and a condition of American prosperity. A tariff high enough to give American producers the American market when they make honest goods and sell them at honest prices but low enough that when they sell dishonest goods at dishonest prices, foreign competition can correct both evils; a tariff high enough to enable American producers to pay our workmen American wages and so arranged that the workmen will get such wages; a business tariff whose changes will be so made as to reassure business instead of disturbing it—this is the tariff and the method of its making in which the Progressive party believes, for which it does battle and which it proposes to write into the laws of the land.

The Payne-Aldrich tariff laws must be revised immediately in accordance to these principles. At the same time a genuine, permanent, nonpartisan tariff commission must be fixed in the law as firmly as the Interstate Commerce Commission. Neither of the old parties can do this work. For neither of the old parties believes in such a tariff; and, what is more serious, special privilege is too thoroughly woven into the fiber of both old parties to allow them to make such a tariff. The Progressive party only is free from these influences. The Progressive party only believes in the sincere enactment of a sound tariff policy. The Progressive party only can change the tariff as it must be changed.

### Other Questions as Important.

Child labor in factories, mills, mines and sweat-shops must be ended throughout the republic. Such labor is a crime against childhood because it prevents the growth of normal manhood and womanhood. It is a crime against the nation because it prevents the growth of a host of children into strong, patriotic and intelligent citizens. Only the nation can stop this industrial vice. The states can not stop it. The states never stopped any national wrong—and child labor is a national wrong. To leave it to the state alone is unjust to business; for if some states stop it and other states do not, business men of the former are at a disadvantage with the business men of the latter, because they must sell in the same market goods made by manhood labor at manhood wages in competition with goods made by childhood labor at childhood wages. To leave it to the states is unjust to manhood labor; for childhood labor in any state lowers manhood labor in every state, because the product of childhood labor in any state competes with the product of manhood labor in every state. Children workers at the looms in South Carolina means bayonets at the breasts of men and women workers in Massachusetts who strike for living wages. Let the states do what they can, and more power to their arm; but let the nation do what it should and cleanse our flag from this stain.

Modern industrialism has changed the status of woman. Women now are wage-earners in factories, stores and other places of toil. In hours of labor and all the physical conditions of industrial effort they must compete with men. And they must do it at lower wages than men receive—wages which, in most cases, are not enough for these women workers to live on. This is inhuman and indecent. It is immoral and unpatriotic. Toward women the Progressive party proclaims the chivalry of the state. We propose to protect women wage-earners by suitable laws, an example of which is the minimum wage for women workers—a wage which shall be high enough to at least buy clothing, food and shelter for the woman toiler.

The care of the aged is one of the most perplexing problems of modern life. How is the workman with less than five hundred dollars a year, and with earning power waning as his own years advance, to provide for aged parents or other relatives in addition to furnishing food, shelter and clothing for his wife and children? What is to become of the family of the laboring man whose strength has been sapped by excessive toil and who has been thrown upon the industrial scrap heap? It is questions like these we must answer if we are to justify free institutions. They are questions to which the masses of people are

chained as to a Lody of death. And they are questions which other and poorer nations are answering. We Progressives mean that America shall answer them. The Progressive party is the helping hand to those whom a vicious industrialism has maimed and crippled. We are for the conservation of our natural resources; but even more we are for the conservation of human life. Our forests, water power and minerals are valuable and must be saved from the spoilers; but men, women and children are more valuable and they, too, must be saved from the spoilers.

### The Franchise for Women.

Because women, as much as men, are a part of our economic and social life, women, as much as men, should have the voting power to solve all economic and social problems. Votes for women should be theirs as a matter of political wisdom also. As wage-earners, they should help to solve the labor problems; as property owners they should help to solve the tax problems; as wives and mothers they should help to solve all the problems that concern the home. And that means all national problems; for the nation abides at the fireside.

If it is said that women cannot help defend the nation in time of war and therefore that they should not help to determine the nation's destinies in time of peace, the answer is that women suffer and serve in time of conflict as much as men who carry muskets. And the deeper answer is that those who bear the nation's soldiers are as much the nation's defenders as their sons.

Public spokesmen for the invisible government say that many of our reforms are unconstitutional. The same kind of men said the same thing of every effort the nation has made to end national abuses. But in every case, whether in the courts, at the ballot box, or on the battlefield, the vitality of the constitution was vindicated.

The Progressive party believes that the constitution is a living thing, growing with the people's growth, strengthening with the people's strength, aiding the people in their struggle for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, permitting the people to meet all their needs as conditions change. The opposition believes that the constitution is a dead form, holding back the people's growth, shackling the people's strength but giving a free hand to malign powers that prey upon the people. The first words of the constitution are "We are the people" and they declare that the constitution's purpose is "to form a perfect union and to promote the general welfare." To do just that is the very heart of the Progressive cause.

### What Do These Things Mean?

The Progressive party asserts anew the vitality of the constitution. We believe in the true doctrine of state's rights, which forbids the nation from interfering with state's affairs, and also forbids the states from interfering with national affairs. The combined intelligence and composite conscience of the American people is as irresistible as it is righteous; and the constitution does not prevent that force from working out the general welfare.

For certain sources we hear preachments about the danger of our reforms to American institutions. What is the purpose of American institutions? Why was this republic established? What does the flag stand for? What do these things mean?

They mean that the people shall be free to correct human abuses; they mean that men, women and children shall not be denied the opportunity to grow stronger and nobler; they mean that the people shall have the power to make our land each day a better place to live in; they mean the realities of liberty and not the academics of theory; they mean the actual progress of the race in tangible items of daily living and not the theories of barren disputation. If they do not mean these things they are as a sounding brass and tinkling cymbal.

A nation of strong, upright men and women; a nation of wholesome homes, realizing the best ideals; a nation whose power is glorified by its justice and whose justice is the conscience of scores of millions of God-fearing people—that is the nation the people need and want. And that is the nation they shall have.

For never doubt that we Americans will make good the real meaning of our institutions. Never doubt that we will solve, in righteousness and wisdom, every vexing problem. Never doubt, that in the end, the hand from above that leads us upward will prevail over the hand from below that drags us downward.

And, so, never doubt that a braver, fairer, cleaner America surely will come; that a better and brighter life for all beneath the flag surely will be achieved. Those who now scoff soon will pray. Those who now doubt soon will believe.

Soon the night will pass; and when, to the sentinel on the ramparts of liberty the anxious ask: "Watchman, what of the night?" his answer will be: "Lo, the morn appeareth."

Knowing the price we must pay, the sacrifice we must make, the burden we must carry, the assaults we must endure—knowing full well the cost—yet we enlist, and we enlist for the war. For we know the justice of our cause, and we know, too, its certain triumph.

Not reluctantly then, but eagerly, not with faint hearts but strong, do we now advance upon the enemies of the people. For the call that comes to us is the call that came to our fathers. As they responded so shall we.



## Rich Men's Children

By  
Geraldine Bonner

Author of "The Pioneer"  
"Tomorrow's Tangle," etc.

Illustrations by  
Dom. J. Lavin

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### CHAPTER IV.

#### Out of Night and Storm.

When Rose Cannon woke on the morning after her arrival at Antelope, a memory of the snowflakes of the evening before made her jump out of bed and patter barefooted to the window. It seemed to her it would be "lots of fun" to be snowed up at Antelope, and when she saw only a thin covering of white on the hotel garden and the diminishing perspective of roofs, she drew her mouth into a grimace of disappointment.

With hunched-up shoulders, her hands tucked under her arms, she stood looking out, her breath blurring the pane in a dissolving film of smoke. It was a cold little world. Below her the garden—the summer pride of Perley's Hotel—lay a sere, withered waste, its shrubs stiff in the grip of the cold. The powdering of snow on its frost-bitten leaves and grizzled grass added to its air of bleakness. Beyond rose the shingled roofs of Antelope's main street. Rose, standing gazing up, wondered if her father would go on to Greenhide, the new camp twenty miles from Antelope, where an important strike had recently been made.

Half an hour later when they met at breakfast he told her he would not leave for Greenhide that morning. Perley had warned him not to attempt it, and he for his part knew the country well enough to realize that it would be foolhardy to start under such a threatening sky. It would be all right to stop over at Antelope till the weather made up its mind what it meant to do. It might not be fun for her, but then he had warned her before they left San Francisco that she would have to put up with rough accommodations and unaccustomed discomforts.

Rose laughed. Her father did not understand that the roughness and novelty of it all was what she enjoyed. He was already a man of means when she was born, and she had known nothing of the hardships and privations through which he and her mother had struggled up to fortune. Rocky Bar the night before and Antelope this morning were her first glimpses of the mining region over which the pioneers had swarmed in '49, Bill Cannon, only a lad in his teens among them.

Perley's warnings of bad weather were soon verified. Early in the afternoon the idle, occasional snowflakes had begun to fall thickly, with a soft, persistent steadiness of purpose.

At four o'clock, Willoughby, the Englishman who had charge of the shut-down Bella K. mine, came, butting head down against the wind, a group of dogs at his heels, to claim the hospitality of the hotel. His watchman, an old timer, had advised him to seek a shelter better stored with provisions than the office building of the Bella K. Willoughby, whose accent and manner had proclaimed him as one of high distinction before it was known in Antelope that he was "some relation to a lord," was made welcome in the bar. His four red setter dogs, shut out from that hospitable retreat by the swing door, grouped around it and stared expectantly, each shout from within being answered by them with plaintive and ingratiating whines.

The afternoon was still young when the day began to darken. Rose Cannon, who had been sitting in the parlor, dreaming over a fire of logs, went to the window, wondering at the growing gloom. The wind had risen to a wild, sweeping speed, that tore the snow fine as mist. There were no lazy, woolly flakes now. They had turned into an opaque, slanting veil which here and there curled into snowy mounds and in other places left the ground bare.

Rose looked out on it with an interest that was a little soberer than the debonair blitheness of her morning mood. If it kept up they might be snowed in for days, Perley had said. That being the case, this room, the hotel's one parlor, would be her retreat, her abiding place—for her bedroom was as cold as an ice-chest—until they were liberated. With the light, half-whimsical smile that came so readily to her lips, she turned from the window and surveyed it judicially.

She was leaving the window to return to her seat by the fire when the complete silence that seemed to hold the outside world in a spell was broken by sudden sounds. Voices, the crack of a whip, then a grinding thump against the hotel porch, caught her ear and whirled her back to the pane. A large covered vehicle, with the whitened shapes of a smoking team drooping before it, had just drawn up at the steps. Two masculine figures, carrying bags, emerged from the interior, and from the driver's seat a muffled shape—a cylinder of wrappings which appeared to have a lively human core—gave forth much

loud and profane language. The isolation and remoteness of her surroundings had already begun to affect the town-bred young lady. She ran to the door of the parlor, as ingeniously curious to see the new arrivals and find out who they were as though she had lived in Antelope for a year.

Looking down the hall she saw the front door open violently inward and two men hastily enter. The wind seemed to blow in and before Perley's boy could press the door shut the snow had whitened the damp matting. No stage passed through Antelope in these days of its decline, and the curiosity felt by Rose was shared by the whole hotel. The swing door to the bar opened and men pressed into the aperture. Mrs. Perley came up from the kitchen, wiping a dish. Cora appeared in the dining-room doorway, and in answer to Miss Cannon's inquiringly-lifted eyebrows, called across the hall:

"It's the Murphysville stage on the down-trip to Rocky Bar. I guess they thought they couldn't make it. The driver don't like to run no risks and so he's brought 'em round this way and dumped 'em here. There ain't but two passengers. That's them."

She indicated the two men who, standing by the hall stove, were divesting themselves of their wraps. One of them was a tall upright old man with a sweep of grizzled beard covering his chest, and gray hair falling from the dome of a bald head.

The other was much younger, tall also, and spare to leanness. He wore a gray fedora hat, and against its chill, unbecoming tint, his face, its prominent, bony surface nipped by the cold to a raw redness, looked sallow and unhealthy. With an air of solicitude he laid his overcoat across a chair, brushing off the snow with a careful hand. Buttoned tight in a black cutaway with the collar turned up about his neck, he had an appearance of being uncomfortably compressed into garments too small for him. His shiny-knuckled, purplish hands, pinching up the shoulders of his coat over the chair back, were in keeping with his general suggestion of a large-boned meagerly covered lankness. The fact that he was smooth-shaven, combined with the unusual length of dark hair that appeared below his hat-brim, lent him a suggestion of something interestingly unconventional, almost artistic.

In the region where he now found himself he would have been variously set down as a gambler, a traveling clergyman, an actor, or perhaps only a vender of patent medicines who had some odd attractive way of advertising himself, such as drawing teeth with an electrical appliance, or playing the guitar from the tail-board of his showman's cart.

Now, having arranged his coat to its best advantage, he turned to Perley and said with a curiously deep and resonant voice:

"And, mine host, a stove in my bedroom, a stove in my bedroom or I perish."

Cora giggled and threw across the hall to Miss Cannon a delighted murmur of:

"Oh, say, ain't he just the richest thing?"

"You've got us trapped and caged here for a spell, I guess," said the older man. "Any one else in the same box?"

"Oh, you'll not want for company," said Perley, pride at the importance



"Do You Think They'll Ever Find Him?"

of the announcement vibrating in his tone. "We've got Willoughby here from the Bella K. with his four setter dogs, and Bill Cannon and his daughter up from the coast."

"Bill Cannon!"—the two men stared and the younger one said:

"Bill Cannon, the Bonanza King from San Francisco?"

"That's him all right," nodded Perley. "Up here to see the diggings at Greenhide and snowed in same as you."

Here Rose, fearing the conversation might turn upon herself, slipped from the doorway into the passage and up the stairs to her own room.

An hour later as she stood before the glass making her toilet for supper, a knock at the door ushered in Cora, already curled, powdered and beribboned for that occasion, a small kerosene lamp in her hand. In the bare room, its gloom only partly dispelled by the light from a similar lamp on the bureau and the red gleam from the stove, Miss Cannon was revealed in the becoming half-dusk made by these imperfectly-blending illuminations, a pink silk dressing-gown loosely enfolding her, a lightly brushed-in suggestion of fair

hair behind her ears and on her shoulders. Her comb was in her hand and Cora realized with an uplifting thrill that she had timed her visit correctly and was about to learn the mysteries of Miss Cannon's coiffure.

"I bring you another lamp," she said affably, setting her offering down on the bureau. "One ain't enough light to dress decently by. I have three," and she sank down on the side of the bed with the air of having established an intimacy, woman to woman, by this act of generous consideration.

"Them gentlemen," she continued, "are along on this hall with you and your pa. The old one's Judge Washburne, of Colusa, a pioneer that used to know Mr. Perley's mother way back in Sacramento in the fifties, and knew your pa real well when he was poor. It's sort of encouraging to think your pa was ever poor."

Rose laughed and turned aside, looking at the speaker under the arch of her uplifted arm. There were hairpins in her mouth and an up-whirled end of blond hair protruded in a gleaming scattering of yellow over her forehead. She mumbled a comment on her father's early poverty, her lips showing red against the hairpins nipped between her teeth.

"And the other one," went on Cora, her eyes riveted on the hair-dressing, her subconscious mind making notes of the disposition of every coil, "his name's J. D. Buford. And I'd like you to guess what he is! An actor, a stage player. He's been playing all up the state from Los Angeles and was going down to Sacramento to keep an engagement there. It just tickles me to death to have an actor in the house. I ain't never seen one close to before."

The last hair-pin was adjusted and Miss Cannon studied the effect with a hand-glass.

"An actor," she commented, running a smoothing palm up the back of her head, "that's just what he looked like, now I think of it. Perhaps he'll act for us. I think it's going to be lots of fun being snowed up at Antelope."

The sound of a voice crying "Cora" here rose from the hallway and that young woman, with a languid deliberation of movement, as of one who obeys a vulgar summons at her own elegant leisure, rose and departed, apologizing for having to go so soon.

A few minutes later, the hour of supper being at hand, Rose followed her.

She was descending the stairs when a commotion from below, a sound of voices, loud, argumentative, rising and falling in excited chorus, hurried her steps. The lower hall, lit with lamps and the glow of its stove, heated to a translucent red, was full of men. A current of cold could be felt in the hot atmosphere and fresh snow was melting on the floor. Standing by the stove was a man who had evidently just entered. Ridges of white lay caught in the folds of his garments; a silver hoar was on his beard. He held his hands out to the heat and as Rose reached the foot of the stairs she heard him say:

"Well, I tell you that any man that started to walk up here from Rocky Bar this afternoon must have been plumb crazy. Why, John L. Sullivan couldn't do it in such a storm."

To which the well-bred voice of Willoughby answered:

"But according to the message he started at two and the snow was hardly falling then. He must have got a good way, past the Silver Crescent, when the storm caught him."

A hubbub of voices broke out here, and, seeing her father on the edge of the crowd, Rose went to him and plucked his sleeve, murmuring:

"What's happened? What's going on?"

He took his cigar out of his mouth and turned toward her, speaking low and keeping his eyes on the men by the stove.

"The telegraph operator has just had a message sent from Rocky Bar that a man started from there this afternoon to walk up here. They don't think he could make it and are afraid he's lost somewhere. Perley and some of the boys are going out to look for him."

"What a dreadful thing! In such a storm! Do you think they'll ever find him?"

He shrugged, and replaced his cigar in his mouth.

"Oh, I guess so. If he was strong enough to get on near here they ought to. But it's just what the operator says. The feller must have been plumb crazy to attempt such a thing. Looks as if he were a stranger in the country."

"It's a sort of quiet, respectable way of committing suicide," said the voice of the actor behind them.

Rose looked over her shoulder and saw his thin, large-featured face, no longer nipped and reddened with cold, but wreathed in an obsequious and friendly smile which furrowed it with deep lines. Her father answered him and she turned away, being more interested in the preparations for the search party. As she watched these she could hear the desultory conversation behind her, the actor's comments delivered with an unctuous, elaborate politeness which, contrasted with her father's gruff brevity, made her smile furthier to herself.

Supper was an animated meal that evening. The suddenly tragic interest that had developed drew the little group of guests together with the strands of a common sympathy. The judge and the actor moved their seats to the Cannons' table. Cora was sent to request the doctor—a young man fresh from his graduation in San Francisco who took his meals at the bachelor's table—to join them and add the weight of medical opinion to their surmises as to the traveler's chances of survival. Then, the doctor

thought, depended as much upon the man's age and physical condition, as upon the search party's success in finding him.

After supper they retired to the parlor, piled the fire high and sat grouped before it, the smoke of cigars and cigarettes lying about their heads in white layers. It was but natural that the conversation should turn on stories of the great storms of the past. Rose had heard many such before, but to-night, with the wind rocking the old hotel and the thought of the lost man heavy at her heart, she listened, held in a cold clutch of fascinated attention, to tales of the emigrants caught in the passes of the Sierra, of pioneer mining-camps relieved by mule trains which broke through the snow blockade as the miners lay dying in their huts, of men risking their lives to carry succor to comrades lost in their passage from camp to camp on just such a night as this.

The clock hand passed ten, and the periods of silence that at intervals had fallen on the watchers grew longer and more frequent, and finally merged into a stillness where all sat motionless, listening to the storm.

It was nearly eleven, and for fifteen minutes no one had spoken a word. Two of the dogs had come in and lain down on the hearth-rug, their noses on their paws, their eyes fixed brightly and ponderingly on the fire. In the midst of the motionless semicircle one of them suddenly raised its head, its ears pricked. With its muzzle elevated, its eyes full of awakened intelligence, it gave a low, uneasy whimper. Almost simultaneously Rose started and drew herself up, exclaiming, "Listen!" The sound of sleigh bells, faint as a noise in a dream, came through the night.

In a moment the lower floor was shaken with movement and noise. The bar emptied itself on to the porch and the hall doors were thrown wide. The sleigh had been close to the hotel before its bells were heard, and almost immediately its shape emerged from the swirling whiteness and drew up at the steps. Rose, standing back in the parlor doorway, heard a clamor of voices, a rising surge of sound from which no intelligible sentence detached itself, and a thumping and stamping of feet as the searchers staggered in with the lost traveler. The crowd separated before them and they entered slowly, four men carrying a fifth, their bodies incrustated with snow, the man they bore an unseen shape covered with whitened rugs from which an arm hung, a limp hand touching the floor. Questions and answers, now clear and sharp, followed them, like notes upon the text of the inert form:

"Where'd you get him?"  
"About five miles below on the main road. One of the horses almost stepped on him. He was right in the path, but he was all sprinkled over with snow."

"He's not dead, is he?"

"Pretty near, I guess. We've pumped whisky into him, but he ain't shown a sign of life."

"Who is he?"

"Search me. I ain't seen him myself yet. Just as we got him the lantern went out."

There was a sofa in the hall and they laid their burden there, the crowd edging in on them, horrified, interested, hungrily peering. Rose could see their bent, expressive backs and the craning napes of their necks. Then a sharp order from the doctor drove them back, sheepish, tramping on one another's toes, bunched against the wall and still avidly staring. As their ranks broke, the young girl had a sudden, vivid glimpse of the man, his head and part of his chest uncovered. Her heart gave a leap of pity and she made a movement from the doorway, then stopped. The lost traveler, that an hour before had almost assumed the features of a friend, was a complete stranger that she had never seen before.

He looked like a dead man. His face, the chin up, the lips parted under the fringe of a brown mustache, was a marble white, and showed a gray shadow in the cheek. The hair on his forehead, thawed by the heat, was lying in damp half-curved semicircles, dark against the pallid skin. There was a ring on the hand that still hung limp on the floor. The doctor, muttering to himself, pulled open the shirt and was feeling the heart, when Perley, who had flown into the bar for more whisky, emerged, a glass in his hand. As his eye fell upon the man, he stopped, stared, and then exclaimed in loud-voiced amazement:

"My God—why, it's Dominick Ryan! Look here, Governor—to Cannon, who was standing by his daughter in the parlor doorway, 'come and see for yourself. If this ain't young Ryan I'm a Dutchman!'"

Cannon pushed between the intervening men and bent over the prostrate figure.

"That's who it is," he said slowly and unemotionally. "It's Dominick Ryan, all right. Well, by ginger!" and he turned and looked at the amazed innkeeper, "that's the queerest thing I ever saw. What's brought him up here?"

Perley, his glass snatched from him by the doctor who seemed entirely indifferent to their recognition of his patient, shrugged helplessly.

"Blest if I know," he said, staring aimlessly about him. "He was here last summer fishing. But there ain't no fishing now. God, ain't it a good thing that operator at Rocky Bar had the sense to telegraph up!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Everyone reads the World.

We do "Printing that Pays."

## WISCONSIN WOMAN'S FORTUNE

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Coloma, Wis.—"For three years I was troubled with female weakness, irregularities, backache and bearing down pains. I saw an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and decided to try it. After taking several bottles I found it was helping me, and I must say that I am perfectly well now and cannot thank you enough for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. JOHN WENTLAND, R.F.D., No. 3, Box 60, Coloma, Wis.



Women who are suffering from those distressing ills peculiar to their sex should not lose sight of these facts or doubt the ability of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to restore their health.

There are probably hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions of women in the United States who have been benefited by this famous old remedy, which was produced from roots and herbs over 30 years ago by a woman to relieve woman's suffering. If you are sick and need such a medicine, why don't you try it?

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

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Dates of Sale:

June 29-30, July 6-7-13-14-20-21-27-28, Aug. 3-4-10-11-17-18-25-31, Sept. 1st.

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Why not spend the week end or even week at these "Famous Springs" situated in the heart of "The Switzerland of Indiana." Numerous improvements have been made, hotel accommodations etc. are good. The price is within the reach of all, and the trip will do you good.

For further information call on local agents or write the undersigned.

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### Fifty Years Ago Today.

Aug. 6.

The United States contracted for a new double turreted ironclad ram to cost \$1,250,000. Hospitals north and south were overcrowded with wounded from Virginia battlefields.

### Twenty-five Years Ago Today.

Two French editors fought duels with swords in Paris, and two editors in Montreal, both French, fought with revolvers at twenty paces. Nobody hurt. In Montreal the seconds put blank cartridges in both pistols.

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Jonesboro, Ark.—"I suffered a complete break down in health, some time ago," writes Mrs. A. McGill, from this place. "I was very weak and could not do any work. I tried different remedies, but they did me no good."

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Before I took Cardui, I had headache and backache, and sometimes I would cry for hours. Now I am over all that, and can do all kinds of housework. I think it is the greatest medicine on earth."

In the past fifty years, thousands of ladies have written, like Mrs. McGill, to tell of the benefit received from Cardui.

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8:55 a. m. I	8:20 a. m. C
9:10 a. m. I	7:51 a. m. C
9:00 a. m. I	8:51 a. m. C
9:18 a. m. I	8:09 a. m. C
10:00 a. m. I	9:53 a. m. C
11:18 a. m. I	11:09 a. m. C
12:00 p. m. I	11:50 a. m. C
1:18 p. m. I	12:25 p. m. C
2:00 p. m. I	12:19 p. m. C
3:18 p. m. I	1:50 p. m. C
4:00 p. m. I	4:10 p. m. C
5:00 p. m. I	4:53 p. m. C
6:18 p. m. I	6:09 p. m. C
7:20 p. m. I	6:53 p. m. C
8:18 p. m. I	7:53 p. m. C
9:00 p. m. I	8:10 p. m. C
10:45 p. m. G	9:50 p. m. C
11:45 p. m. C	11:58 p. m. C

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Lv. Odon	9:07 am	2:21 pm
Lv. Elkhart	9:17 am	2:31 pm
Lv. Beehunter	9:33 am	2:46 pm
Lv. Linton	9:48 am	3:00 pm
Lv. Elkhart	10:20 am	3:31 pm
Lv. Terre Haute	11:15 am	4:25 pm

SOUTHBOUND		
Daily	No. 1.	No. 3.
Lv. Terre Haute	6:00 am	10:45 am
Lv. Jasonville	6:54 am	11:42 am
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Lv. Beehunter	7:30 am	12:20 pm



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## MAYOR MAY ISSUE THE INVITATION

Col. Edwin F. Glenn, of 23rd U. S.  
Infantry Will Be Asked to Visit  
Seymour on Long "Hike."

R. P. VANCAMP WRI TELocal MEN

Suggests That This City Give The  
Soldiers a Formal Invitation to  
Come Here in September.

Several local business men received letters this morning from R. P. Van Camp of Indianapolis, relative to the coming of the Twenty-Third United States Infantry, which will march from Ft. Benjamin Harrison near Indianapolis, to French Lick Springs, next month. According to the present plans the regiment will march to French Lick by the way of Bloomington, Bedford and Mitchell and will return by the way of Salem, Brownstown and Seymour.

In his letter Mr. Van Camp states that he is a personal friend of Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, regimental commander, and suggests that the cities extend to the commander and his men a formal invitation. C. H. Ahlbrand, who received one of the letters, took the matter up with H. C. Johnson, president of the Commercial Club, and he will call a meeting of the board of directors today. It is probable that the Commercial Club will recommend that Mayor Swope extend the invitation to Colonel Glenn.

The schedule for the trip has not yet been completed, but it is probable that the soldiers will pitch camp here and spend the night near the city if suitable location can be found.

The letter sent to local merchants reads, as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—  
"The 23rd U. S. Infantry stationed at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, near this city, have received orders to go on a practice march from 250 to 300 miles. The march to begin on or about the 10th of September. Being a personal friend of Colonel Edwin F. Glenn, Regimental Commander, I suggested that the territory lying between here and French Lick would be ideal for a practice march and believed that he could find suitable places to establish camps with good drinking water close by the cities or towns en route.

"This Regiment is considered one of the very best in our Army. Colonel Glenn will have with him about eight hundred officers and men. With everything that composes a Regiment in the field or on the march.  
"Having a Regiment of regular soldiers visit your city would create interest and attract people from the surrounding country. This would be a benefit to your merchants and stimulate trade.

"If this appeals to you and the other merchants of your city, you would confer a favor on me by having your business association extend a formal invitation to Colonel Glenn, and his command, to visit your city. If this meets with your favorable consideration, prompt action will be appreciated as Colonel Glenn leaves the Post on official business about the tenth of the month to be absent about two weeks and it is necessary that a decision is made before he departs. Having this Regiment does not mean any sort of entertainment unless you so desire. What I want to demonstrate to them is the true Hoosier hospitality that exists all over our great state."

"With my best wishes, I am  
Respectfully yours,  
R. P. Vancamp.

"Were all medicines as meritorious as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy the world would be much better off and the percentage of suffering greatly decreased," writes Lindsay Scott, of Temple, Ind. For sale by all dealers.

Mr. and Mrs. Vane Carr and daughter, Grace, Mr. and Mrs. Walter McGovern, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Meyer and Mrs. Carrie Humes and children spent Sunday with William Kreinhagen and family at White Creek.

"I was cured of diarrhoea by one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes M. E. Gebhardt, Oriole, Pa. There is nothing better. For sale by all dealers.

You can make money without working for it at The Day Light Bargain Store.

Mrs. Mary J. Mahuron has returned from a three weeks' visit in Illinois.

Fine dresses in white and colors as low as \$1.49. The Day Light Store.

## FIGHT A DUEL UNDERGROUND

California Miners Battle With Picks at  
Bottom of Shaft—Lights Put Out,  
Scuffle in Dark.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Far in the depths of the Owens river tunnel near camp No. 6, and nearly a mile from daylight, Steve Boronoff and John Morlas engaged in a deadly battle with their miners' picks.

The men fought until their lights were extinguished and continued the battle, striking in the dark, directed each by the stealthy movements of the other, until finally Boronoff, with a broad sweep of the pick, caught Morlas on the head and he went down to stay. Morlas was carried from the tunnel unconscious from the blow and was in the camp hospital for a week.

The story of this struggle in the dark was told brokenly by Boronoff, who is a Russian, when he appeared before Justice Forbes for arraignment on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. Boronoff said that Morlas was bigger than he and had been overbearing for weeks and threatened Boronoff with death many times while they were at their work.

Finally, exasperated, Boronoff, at the face of the tunnel, shouting that he would stand no more abuse, rushed into the combat in the dark and worsted his enemy.

Superintendent Gray, who has charge of the men, says that Morlas had always been the aggressor, and related that Boronoff, as soon as Morlas was disabled, assigned to him \$19, representing all of Boronoff's wages. As soon as Morlas was able to come to Los Angeles he swore out a complaint against Moronoff, and now the latter has stopped payment of the \$19.

## MISSING BOY HELD PRISONER

One Foot Was Trapped in a Fence  
and He Could Not Free Him-  
self, so He Went to Sleep.

New York.—The mystery of the disappearance of three-year-old Americus Trodoro of 1018 Dekalb avenue, Brooklyn, who was thought to be in the hands of Black Hand kidnapers, has been cleared up. Americus, whose father is a barber, was missed from his home at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Early the next morning Sergeant Reynolds of the Gates avenue station was passing the lawn of a house in Stuyvesant avenue, near Kosciuszko street, about a block from the Trodoro home, when he saw a child's foot between the pickets of the iron fence. He looked in and saw a small boy fast asleep on the grass. It was Americus. The sergeant found that the boy's foot was tightly wedged in between the pickets and that the lad was a prisoner on the grass.

Americus said that he was searching for his pet cat and had gone into the yard to look around. While climbing the fence to get out he caught his foot between the pickets and could not release himself. No one passed and his cries were unheard. Finally, tired out, he went to sleep on the grass.

## HURLS DOGS OUT THE WINDOW

Barbarity Charged to Woman in Pitts-  
burg, Pa., With Strange  
Passion.

Pittsburg.—Mrs. Mary Rumley's alleged passion for throwing dogs from a third-story window of her apartments in Fifth avenue, resulted in her arrest on complaint of Mrs. Jennie Stein, whose French poodle had to be shot after being thus misused, it is said, as a subject for Mrs. Rumley's diversion.

Many canine pets recently have been found so injured they had to be killed, and the mystery of how they were hurt is believed to have been solved. Mrs. Stein says Mrs. Rumley had made a practice of coaxing dogs to her home and then tossing them from a window.

Mrs. Rumley is the divorced wife of Brooks Buffington, now in an insane asylum.

## GIRL'S CLOTHES LIFT BAN

Youth Succeeds in Visiting Girl  
He Loves Though Parents  
Object.

Wheeling, W. Va.—That Cupid is a wily little god was shown here by the expedient alleged to have been adopted by George Jarrett, aged 17, who adores Lella Orne, a girl of his own age. The girl's parents, because of her youth, had forbidden Jarrett to pay attentions to their daughter.

The boy was equal to the occasion. He donned a sister's clothing and, thus disguised, continued his calls at the home of his sweetheart, where he was admitted on the supposition that he was a girl playmate. On discovery of the alleged trick the ban was removed.

## Gives Life to Save \$65.

Fishkill Landing, N. Y.—Mrs. Andrew Reilly, 35 years old, was burned to death in her home near here. She was alone. When her house took fire she escaped. Remembering she had left \$65 in it, she went back. The woman, with her husband, came here three weeks ago from New York. The husband was employed as a blacksmith on the New York Central railroad.

## Beats Child With Spiked Whip.

New York.—Because she whipped eight-year-old Bertha Ornela, who had been left in her charge, with a spiked whip until the child swooned from the terrible beating, Miss Annie Becker has been arrested here.

## Holiness and Fruitfulness

Proof That the Church Is Really Doing  
the Works of God.

THESE are qualities indispensable to the church that would prove true to its Master and accomplish its appointed mission. It must manifest a life of genuine purity, and it must produce the fruits of righteousness.

The people of God should be distinguished by irreproachable living. Their daily conduct should be in harmony with the best Christian standards and ideals. It is written that one of the chief elements of pure and undefiled religion is that a man shall "keep himself unspotted from the world." It is the aim of the earnest Christian to be thoroughly Christ-like. That involves a constant, persistent, courageous effort to get rid of whatever is hurtful and evil, to acquire whatever is good and Godlike. A real Christian is ambitious to be saintly. He strives after the goal of perfection. He is anxious so to live before the eyes of his fellow men that his example shall ever inspire them to seek after holiness.

The church is criticized very severely today on the ground that its members do not live up to the requirements of their profession; that their lives are not one whit better than the lives of multitudes of men and women who make religious pretensions. The sad part of it is that in many cases the criticism is true. An efficient church must illustrate in the lives of its members the beauty of holiness and the rugged strength of righteousness.

Linked with this essential is faithfulness. The master of the garden is interested not so much in the symmetry of the tree or the abundance of its foliage as in its producing power. "Herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples," said Jesus to his followers on the night before he died.

## Test Applied to the Church.

To this supreme religious test every church must submit. Has it borne fruit in good works? Has it elevated the moral standards of the community? Has it wielded a wholesome influence upon business and social life? Has it stood courageously for righteousness? Would its disorganization prove a calamity to the neighborhood? Has a saving, sanctifying, inspiring gospel been preached from its pulpit, a gospel that has produced actual, practical results in human lives? Has the Sabbath school training been helpful in resulting in the building up of Christian character and the preparation of young people for consecrated service? Has the missionary spirit been developed in such a manner as to give boys and girls and men and women a clear vision of the needy fields of the world and an earnest desire to do their full share of the work of the kingdom? Has the church, through the lives and labors of its members, led many souls out of the bondage of sin into the glorious freedom of the children of God? It is not a question of names added to the roll of success in running the ecclesiastical machinery, it is not a question of material prosperity or of harmonious relations. It is a question of fruit-bearing. This is the Master's rule: "By their fruits ye shall know them."

Holiness and fruitfulness, these are sure marks of the church that is really doing the work of God in the world. Upon such a church rests the divine benediction.

## Joy of Our Hindrances.

We could never know the joy of overcoming unless there were something to overcome. Every time there obtrudes itself into our life some sharp, unwelcome, distasteful circumstance, this is an invitation to enter at once into a privilege, an achievement, a joy, that we could not know except for the unwelcome intrusion. What a new glory our hindered, limited, interrupted life takes on when we really see it in this light, and honestly believe in the power of Christ to lead us always in triumph through every obstacle that Satan intended for our annoyance and defeat! To Goethe is attributed the saying that he never had a chagrin but he made a poem of it. But no mere determination to do this can insure it in any life. Christ alone is equal to it; yet Christ is so sufficient that the very words chagrin and defeat may drop out of our experience. He has overcome the world in which we must live. Therefore this hindering world is the very best place in the universe just now for us to know and prove his overcoming power.

## Pointing a Moral.

A Chinese preacher, in urging the sacredness of the Lord's day, used this story: "It came to pass that a man went to market, having on his shoulder a string of seven large copper coins (Chinese coins are strung on strings and carried on the shoulder). Seeing a beggar crying for alms, he gave the poor creature six of his seven coins. Then the beggar, instead of being grateful, crept up behind the kind man, and stole the seventh coin also. What an abominable wretch! Yes, but in saying this you condemn yourselves. You receive from the hand of the gracious God six days, yet you are not content. The seventh also you steal!"—World Wide Mission.

## Summer Tours at Special Fares East or West

Daily over  
**PENNSYLVANIA  
LINES**

Consult nearest Ticket Agent for  
particulars about Special Fare Round  
Trip Tickets to New York, Boston,  
Atlantic City and other resorts in the East,  
and to Colorado, California and the West.



**FOUND**—Door from automobile  
head light. Inquire here. a8d  
**WANTED**—Woman for cooking  
and housework. Inquire 400 W. Sec-  
ond St., Phone 206. a6tfd  
**GIRLS WANTED**—Carter's Glove  
Factory. 17½ East Second.  
j22d&wtf

**WANTED**: Position by high school  
boy. Inquire here. a7d

**FOR SALE**—80 acre farm, well sit-  
uated. Two miles from city. An  
ideal dairy farm. Will be offered at  
bargain and on easy terms if sold very  
soon. Inquire here. a6tfd&w

**FOR SALE**—80 acre farm, half  
river bottom. Well improved. Part  
time payment. Address, Mrs. Rosa  
Strassberger, R. 8, Seymour, Ind.  
s5d-7w

**FOR SALE**—\$35 gasoline range, 4  
burners with oven for \$10 if sold this  
week. Inquire here. a7d

**FOR SALE**—Tomatoes, plums and  
apples. Phone 363 R. Mrs. Henry  
Beyer. a13eod15w

**FOR SALE**—130 acres, good bot-  
tom land. Bargain. Clark B. Davis  
a7d&w

**FOR SALE**—Good survey cheap.  
Inquire here. jy31ti

**FOR RENT**—6 room house on  
north Walnut street, water and elec-  
tric lights. Phone 370. a10d

**FOR RENT**—A new five room house  
on North Broadway. Gas and bath.  
Phone 204. j20dtf

**FOR RENT**—Two good office  
rooms. Inquire Carter Bicycle Store.  
j8dtf

**FOR RENT**—Two office rooms.  
Jno. A. Ross. d22dtf

**JOSEPH BURKART** for concrete  
and tile work. a9d

## Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and  
minimum temperatures as shown by  
the government thermometers at the  
Seymour volunteer weather observa-  
tion station and reported by J. Robt.  
Blair, observer. The figures are for  
twenty-four hours ending at noon:

Max. Min.  
August 6, 1912 85 56

Serge coats at \$5.00. Day Light  
Store.

## Mail Order Business



Some papers advertise it.

**WE DON'T.**

We know it would hurt  
the home trade.  
We would rather have the  
ads. of local merchants.

**FETCH THEM IN!**  
**LET US DO YOUR  
PRINTING!**

This beautiful Stamped Gown with  
Floss to work the gown for 75c.

**BENNETTS  
BAZAAR**

## Building Material

The Very Best  
at the  
Lowest Prices

Lumber, Shingles, Lath,  
Sash, Doors and Blinds.

High Grade Mill Work

Veneered Doors and In-  
terior Finish.

**Travis Carter Co.**

## NEWSY PARAGRAPHS.

Mrs. E. C. Waring and son went  
to Brazil this morning to finish pack-  
ing their household goods, after  
spending a month here with her par-  
ents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Matlock.

Bill posters have been in the city  
the past few days distributing posters  
for the "101 Ranch Wild West Show"  
which will appear at Columbus on Aug-  
ust 24.

Henry Smith of Sulphur Springs  
was in the city this morning having  
brought to market the first cantalou-  
pes grown on his farm this year.  
They were of excellent quality and he  
expects to market quite a number dur-  
ing the next few weeks.

William Railing was fined \$1 and  
costs in Justice Congdon's court this  
morning upon the charge of jumping  
on a moving train. Sunday after-  
noon the defendant climbed on the  
engine of a B. & O. S-W. passenger  
train and the engineer stopped at  
Walnut street that he might get off.  
Detective Barkley was on the train  
and swore out the affidavit. He  
pleaded guilty.

The fire department was called to  
the home of Claude Purkhiser, 428 E.  
Second street, shortly after ten  
o'clock this morning to extinguish a  
blaze, which started from a spark  
from the kitchen stove. The building  
which caught fire was a summer kitch-  
en at the rear of the residence. The  
flame burned part of the roof from  
the building but the fire was extin-  
guished before the department reach-  
ed the place. The damage will be  
small.

A sale on all kinds of skirts. Day  
Light Store.